

Shipping—Steamers.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP AND BREMEN	"PRINZ HEINRICH" Capt. Grosch	WEDNESDAY, Noon, 12th Feb., 1908.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, AND YOKOHAMA	"GOEBEN" Capt. Welheim	About WEDNESDAY, 12th Feb., 1908.
MANILA, NEWGUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE	"PRINZ SIGISMUND" Capt. D. Lens	THURSDAY, 3 P.M., 27th Feb., 1908.
KUDAT, AND SANDAKAN	"BORNEO" Capt. F. Sembill	Middle of February.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, MELCHERS & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 5th February, 1908.

WEST RIVER BRITISH STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.

HONGKONG-WUCHOW LINE.

THE Steamers "LINTAN" and "SAN-UI" SAIL FROM HONGKONG TWICE A WEEK AND COMPLETE THE ROUND TRIP IN 6 DAYS. These steamers have Excellent Saloon Accommodation, and are Lighted Throughout by Electricity. THE CLIMATE ON THE WEST RIVER DURING THE WINTER MONTHS IS VERY FINE AND EXHILARATING.

For further information apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

AGENTS, WEST RIVER BRITISH S.S. COMPANIES.

Hongkong, 2nd November, 1907.

REGULAR HONGKONG-CANTON LINE OF STEAMERS

OF THE

COMPAGNIE FRANCAISE DES INDES ET DE L'EXTREME ORIENT.

S.S. "PAUL BEAU," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.
S.S. "CHARLES HARDOUIN," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

The speediest, most luxuriously appointed and punctual steamers on the line. Departure from Hongkong at 9.30 P.M. (Saturdays excepted). Departure from Canton at 5.15 P.M. (Sundays excepted).

These superb steamers carrying the French Mail are fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and were specially built for this trade. Excellent cuisine. The Company's Wharf is at the end of Wing Lok Street (Tram Station). Canton Agents—Messrs. E. Pasquet & Co. For further particulars, please apply to—

BARRETTO & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 5th April, 1907.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE.

REGULAR THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE BETWEEN JAVA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave for	On or about
TJIBODAS	JAPAN	First half Feb.	JAVA PORTS	First half Feb.
TJILATJAP	JAPAN	First half Feb.	JAVA PORTS	First half Feb.
TJIPANAS	JAVA	Second half Feb.	JAPAN	Second half Feb.
TJIKINI	JAVA	Second half Feb.	JAPAN	Second half Feb.
TJIMAHU	JAVA	Second half Feb.	JAPAN	Second half Feb.
TJILIWONG	JAPAN	Second half Feb.	JAVA PORTS	First half Mar.

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have Accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherland India Ports as through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE.

Telephone No. 375,
YORK BUILDINGS, 1st floor,
Hongkong, 28th January, 1908.

Dentistry.

TAIN TING.

LATEST METHODS OF DENTISTRY.

STUDIO AT NO. 14, D'AGUIAR STREET.

REASONABLE FEE.

Consultation Free.

Hongkong, 20th Jan., 1908.

Dr. M. H. CHAUN,

THE LATEST METHOD.

AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY

33, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

Hongkong, 16th April, 1907.

Intimations.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

No. 1 DOCK.

Length inside 514 ft. Width of entrance, top 95 ft., bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks, 27.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.

No. 2 DOCK.

Length inside, 375 ft. Width of entrance, top 60.5 ft., bottom 45.8 ft. Water on blocks, 23.5 ft. Time to pump out, 3 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Tugboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 35 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

Telephone: Nos. 376, 406, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Odes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Edt.

Lieber, Scotts, A. I. and Watkins.

Yokohama, May 23rd, 1905.

IMPERIAL BREWING COMPANY, LIMITED.

PURE CREAM BEER.

For samples and prices please apply to

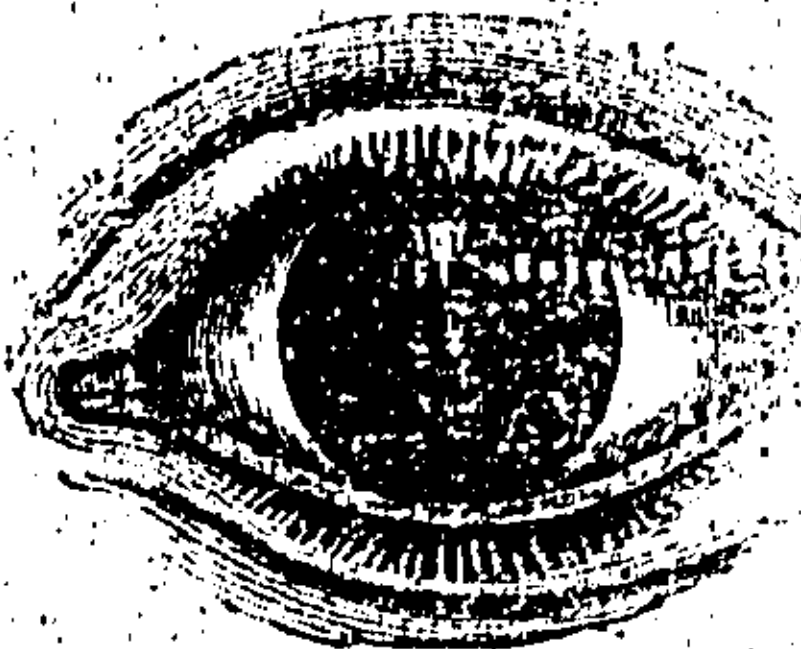
WINE GROWERS SUPPLY CO.

BARRETTO & CO.,

General Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd October, 1907.

EYES



RIGHT!

N. LAZARUS, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN,
3, PEDDER STREET, HONGKONG.

WILL test your eyes free of charge, and if they are wrong will put them right.

Lenses Ground. All kinds of Repairs. Spectacles for all requirements. Ask, or write, for Illustrated Booklet on "Defective Sight"—free.
LONDON, CALCUTTA, SHANGHAI,
21, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C. 59, Banting Street, 566, Nanjing Road.
Hongkong, 27th November, 1907.

Hotels.

CONNAUGHT HOTEL, HONGKONG.

A FIRST-CLASS EUROPEAN HOTEL,
SITUATED IN THE MAIN STREET NEAR THE BANKS AND PRINCIPAL OFFICES.
STRICTLY EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

Wines and Spirits of the very Best Quality.

Bath to Every Room.

Hot and Cold Water Throughout.

Hotel Launch Meets all Steamers.

Special Terms for Tourists and Parties or Families.

FOR TERMS APPLY TO—

THE MANAGER & AGENT.

KOWLOON HOTEL,

HONGKONG.

NEEDS NO ADVERTISING.

World-Wide Reputation.
The only First-Class Hotel in Kowloon.
Most Charming and Popular Resort in the Colony.
Electric Lights, Fans and Call Bells.
Bath Rooms attached to Each Room.

Telegraphic Address:
"OHEF" HONGKONG.
Telephone No. 82.

Unrivalled for Comfort and Cuisine.
Thoroughly Up to Date with Every Modern Luxury.
Billiards and Bowling Alleys.
Moderate Terms and No Extras.
Modern Management.

O. E. OWEN, Proprietor.

HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN,

PIPER'S GAP, THE PARK, NEAR THE TANK TERRACE, TEL. 66.

For Terms, &c., apply to the

MANAGER.

Hongkong, 2nd Feb., 1908.

"BROKE IN GUN WARS"

THE KING GIVES £1,050 TO A VETERAN'S RELIEF FUND.

Lord Roberts has been the recipient of a relief fund for surviving veterans who fought in the Crimean war and the Indian Mutiny, and who are now in want.

In a letter to the Press he says that the movement has the entire approval of his Majesty the King, who has graciously consented to become the Patron of "The Veterans' Relief Fund," and to open the list of subscribers with the donation of £1,000 guineas.

It is proposed to collect a sufficiently large sum to ensure every Crimean or Indian Mutiny veteran being relieved from the workhouse, and then to make him such a weekly allowance as will enable the old sailor or soldier to spend his remaining days in moderate comfort and respectability, or ensure some amelioration of his circumstances if, from age or infirmity, he is obliged to remain in the workhouse infirmary.

"I appeal to your readers," the Field-Marshal says, "to assist me in saving those who have fought for their country in their youth from the ignominy of the workhouse in their old age and the humiliation of a pauper's grave."

Contributions may be sent either to the account of "The Veterans' Relief Fund" at Messrs. Cox and Co., Charing Cross, London, S.W.; Messrs. Henry S. King and Co., Pall Mall, London, S.W.; and Messrs. Grindlay and Co., Parliament Street, London, S.W.; or to the hon. secretary and treasurer, Colonel Hurlock Pritchard, C.S.I., Eaglefield, Camberley, Surrey; or to Lord Roberts at Englemere, Ascot.

A WEDDING UNDER WATER.

MANY AMUSING APPLICATIONS AT THE HIPPODROME.

In view of the fact that marriage registrars are of opinion that the proposed wedding under water at the Hippodrome will not be legal, the management are taking counsel's opinion on the subject. If the opinion should be favourable and the wedding is allowed to proceed, the bans of the selected bride and bridegroom, who are to receive £100, will be published forthwith, and the marriage will be celebrated in about a month's time.

In the meantime every post is bringing batches of applications from anxious brides and bridegrooms from all parts of the kingdom. Many of them are most amusing. "Allow me to recommend myself and my charming fiancée for £100" writes one. Another, if the offer holds good, is "ready to find a bride at once." A third writes: "My bride and I could give a good song after the ceremony, as we are both splendid singers."

A well-known athletic says he is willing to drop from the roof after the ceremony in the same suit in which he is married, provided there is a depth of ten or twelve feet of water.

Other recommendations from among the list of applications are as follows:—

"We have in readiness bridesmaids and best men all ready to be submerged."

"If successful, we will contribute £50 to the Lord Mayor's Cripple Fund."

"We have had several tries at Limericks, but have never been successful."

"My fiancée is very pretty, and I myself am not ugly, and I feel sure we should both look particularly well from the stage."

"I don't at all object to getting married under water if the lady won't get wet."

"My fiancée, an Irish girl owing to the reduced circumstances of the family is in one of the largest West End millinery establishments."

"As I want to take the lady of my choice to Canada we are willing to take the plunge to both senses of the word."

One applicant has a best man, who is an experienced vocalist, and he would also bring as bridesmaids "two dainty little dancers," so that bride, bridegroom, best man, and bridesmaids could all give a turn.

Some of the applicants have called in person at the Hippodrome, including a lady who has been engaged for eight years to an invalid, and is in need of the £100 to buy a farm to take him to the country.

If the wedding is permitted, the management will find no little difficulty in making a selection from so many applicants.

Intimations.

FABST BREWING COMPANY, MILWAUKEE.

FRESH SUPPLIES ALWAYS KEPT IN STOCK

BY SIENSEN & Co., Agents for

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA.

Hongkong, 19th July, 1907.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 p.m. to 9.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

SUNDAYS.

8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. Every 30 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.00 noon Every 15 minutes.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

NIGHT CARS as per Week Days.

SATURDAY.

Extra cars at 3.15 p.m., 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.

SPECIAL CARS by Arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDER BUILDING, Des Voeux Road Central.

JOHN D. HUMPHREY & SON, General Managers.

Hongkong, 20th Jan., 1907.

Auction.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale to be held on MONDAY, the 20th day of February, 1908, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND, adjoining Shaukiwan Island Lot 420, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the KING, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sub-Plot	Plot No.	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Area in Acres	Area in Sq. Yds.	Area in Sq. Ft.
Shaukiwan Island Lot No. 420	420	Shaukiwan Island	(As per plan)	18	1,296	18,144

Hongkong, 1st February, 1908.

Public Companies

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this Corporation will be held at the City Hall, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 15th day of February, 1908, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1907.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 28th January, 1908.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the RE-ENTRY OF SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 1st day of February, 1908, (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 28th January, 1908.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Office of the Company, Queen's Buildings, New Praya, on MONDAY, the 24th February, 1908, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statement of Accounts to the 31st December, 1907.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 10th to the 24th February, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
THOS. I. ROSE, Secretary.

Hongkong, 29th January, 1908.

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE EIGHTY-THIRD ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in this Company, will be held at the Office of the Company, Hotel Mansions, on TUESDAY, the 25th February, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend, and electing Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 17th to the 25th February, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. E. CLARKE, Secretary.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1908.

Notices of Firms.

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE.

THE Secretaryship of the Chamber is taken over by Mr. E. A. M. WILLIAMS from this date.

EDBERT A. HEWITT, Chairman.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1908.

NOTICE.

WE have admitted Mr. GEORGE EDWARD MORRELL into partnership with us and the firm's business will from this date be carried on under the firm name of GOLDING, BARDING & MORRELL.

GOLDING & BARLOW.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1908.

NOTICE.

ANY Accounts due by me to STORES and TRADESMEN in the Colony must be presented for payment on or before MONDAY, the 10th inst.

T. G. GRAY.

Hongkong, 6th February, 1908.

INTERNATIONAL SLEEPING CAR

and

EXPRESS TRAINS Co.

(THE

GREAT TRANS-SIBERIAN ROUTE

TO EUROPE.)

HAVING been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, we shall be pleased to give any information as to rates of passage, &c., in connection with above.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1907.

Intimations:

WANCHAI. **REASONABLE PRICES.**
[45] Hongkong, 14th January, 1900. [45] Hongkong, 7th March, 1900.

Intimation.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

SCOTCH
WHISKY.

A—THORNE'S BLEND \$1.00

B—WATSON'S GLENORCHY,
Mellow Blend 1.05C—WATSON'S ABERLOUR,
GLENLIVET (Peat Whisky) ... 1.15E—WATSON'S VERY OLD
LIQUEUR SCOTCH
WHISKY 1.40

THORNE'S OLD V.A., No. 4 ... 1.30

MUNRO'S "HOUSE OF LORDS" 1.40

DANIEL CRAWFORD'S FINEST
VERY OLD SCOTCH
WHISKY 1.40Our celebrated "E" Blend, very old
Liqueur Scotch Whisky is a blend of the
finest pot distilled Whiskies in Scotland,
specially selected and matured. It is of
great age, very fine and mellow. Its
superior quality has established its reputa-
tion as theLEADING SCOTCH WHISKY IN
THE EAST.A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 25th January, 1908. [33]

NOTICE.

All communications intended for publication in
"THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH," should be
addressed to The Editor, 1, Lee House Road, and
should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and
Address.Ordinary business communications should be addressed
to The Manager.The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for
any rejected MS., nor to return any Contribution.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES (IN ADVANCE).

DAILY—\$10 per annum.

WEEKLY—\$18 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per annum, proportional.
The daily issue is delivered free when the post is
accessible to the reader. On copies sent by post, an
additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.
The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the
world is 80 cents per quarter.Single Copies, Daily, ten cents; Weekly, twenty-
five cents.

BIRTH.

ALTMAN.—On the 25th Jan., at "Leila
Lodge," Sandakan, B. N. BORNEO, VERA,
the wife of GRANTVILLE J. ALTMAN, General
Manager of The North-Borneo Trading Co.,
Ld., of a son. [202]

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1908.

WEST RIVER SHIPPING.

Reliable information has reached us that
the shipping "pool" on the West River,
composed of the British West River Steam-
ship Co., Messrs. Banker & Co., and Messrs.
Edwards & Co., has been dissolved. These
three companies operating a fleet of six
steamers have been running successfully on
the West River for the last three years, and
the news comes as a surprise in view of the
proposed formation of a Chinese shipping
company. Competition, which is always
good for trade, is sometimes ruinous to ship-
ping concerns with small capital, and in the
present case, a cut-throat competition of
freight rates will certainly prove disastrous
to those with the smaller purse. The "ship-
ping pool" had hitherto combined for self-
protection and union, and as the combination
was not formed with a view of charging ex-
cessive freight rates, the "pool" was emi-
nently satisfactory to shippers. The general
competition began on the 6th instant, and
already preferential rates and rebates are
being freely offered to shippers, who are
naturally availing themselves of the oppor-
tunity. Two of the above companies are
increasing their fleets by two vessels each,
so it is rumored, and with the present
stagnant state of trade on the West River,
it is hardly conceivable that the additional

tonnage is warranted. Regarding the ad-
vance of the proposed Chinese shipping
company on the West River we are credibly
informed that the scheme is not likely to be
realized. It will be remembered that the
scheme was first suggested in Wuchow
by one of the officials at a meeting held
there during the height of the West River
Patrol agitation. When the official in
question said he was willing to back his pro-
posal with \$300,000 in shares the scheme
was seized with avidity at the time,
not only in Wuchow, but was promised the
enthusiastic support of Canton, Samshui, etc.
At the period when the scheme was sug-
gested, the idea was the formation of a
Chinese shipping company to boycott
British vessels, as a protest to the main-
tenance of the British patrol of the West
River. Since then the British flotilla has
been withdrawn, outstanding claims for
piracies on British vessels are in a fair way
of being definitely settled, and the main
objects for which it was proposed to institute
the new shipping concern have fallen to the
ground. It is now reported from Wuchow
that the official, who so freely offered to
take up \$300,000 of shares in the new ship-
ping concern, is backing out of his promise
and others who had undertaken to invest
largely in the new venture are also
not keen on taking up the shares allotted to
them. The utmost difficulty is being ex-
perienced by the promoters of the new
company to have their shares subscribed
and it is confidently said that the new ship-
ping company will not materialize. The
disadvantages under which such a company,
if started, would have to contend with
have already been given in our columns, and
we reiterate our former opinion. Meanwhile
the breaking up of the "pool" on the West
River constitutes itself into a fight for the
trade of the river between British and Chi-
nese vessels, and we are confident of the
ability of British interests maintaining their
supremacy and holding their own.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The football match between the Lusitano and
the Tamar football clubs for to-morrow after-
noon has been postponed.

CAPTAIN (District Officer) Thomas H. E. Ander-
son has been promoted to Major (District
Officer), vice J. B. Chinn, from 29th Dec., 1907.

DURING the absence on station leave of the
Rev. A. Dallas Ennis, C.F., on the 8th,
9th and 10th instant, his duties will be carried
out by the Rev. R. G. Bunbury, whose
address is St. Paul's College.

THE Consulate-General of France at Bangkok
is, by decree, raised to a Legation. The con-
sular salary is suppressed, and a post of minis-
ter plenipotentiary of the first class is created
with an annual salary of £39,000.

AN action was brought in the Supreme Court
this morning by a Chinaman against the firm
of W. H. Boyd and Company, to recover the
sum of \$80 odd. The defendant firm was not
represented in Court and a verdict against
them was entered.

THE undermentioned details arrived in this
command on 4th instant, per P. & O. s.s.
Anika:—Royal Garrison Artillery:—Captain
R. H. Matson, 1 non-commissioned officer,
wife and 3 children; Army Service Corps:—1
non-commissioned officer.

THE engagement is announced, and the mar-
riage will take place shortly, of Mr. William
Hutton Williams, of Greycourt, Fleet, Hants
eldest son of the late Alfred Joseph Elworthy
Williams, of Clifton, Bristol, and Violet Wood-
fall Brent, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur
Brent, of 17, Cintra Park, Upper Norwood, and
late of Yokohama, Japan.

THE following changes are noted among the
China Merchant steamers: Capt. Klopfer,
goes to the *Hainan*, Capt. Jamieson to the
Hainan and Capt. Ross to the *Fungshun*. The
Kwonging at present has no captain. Captain
Edgren has resigned from the company and is
going to take up Ningpo pilotage. Capt. J. L.
Ninnes has been granted home leave and will
visit the old country in the near future.

IT is interesting to note, says *The Times* St.
Petersburg correspondent, that the *Rossiysa*
publishes an article recommending that the
future battle fleet should be stationed at Kam-
chatka as a necessary measure for the defence
of Russian territory in the Far East. On the
other hand, the Navy League has passed a
resolution declaring that the defence of Siberia
can be assured only by half a million soldiers.
The *Novos Vremya* abstains from sensational
utterances of this kind, but remarks:—"The
Rising Sun is only just above the horizon.
When it is higher many will find it too hot."

A VERY interesting matter is stated to be at
the moment receiving the attention of the
police. A few weeks ago a foreigner purchased
a motorcar, but it seems neglected to procure
the necessary license. He ran the car for
some time when he had the misfortune to run
into a native policeman who took the number
of the car and reported the matter to the
station. On investigation being made it was
found that the car was collected, and pro-
ceedings are now being taken against the
owner. But for this slight mishap the gentle-
man might still be driving license free if he
had a mind to.—*Shanghai Mercury*.

THE feature of the report of the Royal Mint
for the past year is the increase in the issue of
sovereigns from 10,000,000 in 1906 to 18,864,000
in 1907. The total of coins struck was 128,866,058
against 100,585,974 in 1906. In addition,
160,478,193 coins were struck for the Colonies,
against 112,884,817 in 1906.

HAVING no money to pay for the burial of her
four-month-old child, Heng Sui, a married
woman, residing at 37, Queen's Road West,
made an attempt last night to dump it on the
roadside. She was seen by a policeman leaving
the bundle on the footpath and arrested. At
the Police Court, this morning, she was
brought before Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz, who
fined her five dollars, the alternative being a
month's imprisonment.

H. M. THE KING has been pleased to give and
grant unto the undermentioned officer His
Majesty's Royal Licence and authority to accept
and wear decorations which have been con-
ferred upon him by His Highness the Khedive
of Egypt, authorized by His Imperial Majesty
the Sultan of Turkey, in recognition of valuable
services rendered by him:—Imperial Ottoman
Order of the Medjidieh (Third Class),
Captain Angus Cameron, the Queen's Own
Cameron Highlanders.

THE British Beer Breweries (Far Eastern)
Syndicate has been registered with a capital of
£100,000 in £1 shares. To acquire from the
British Beer Breweries, Limited, a licence to
use, purchase, import, concentrate, and brew
from S.T. Yeast in Burma, Singapore, Straits
Settlements, Federated Malay States, Hong-
kong, Siam, Java, and the portion of China
within 300 miles westward of Hongkong, and to
enter into a contract with the Cape Lands and
Minerals Syndicate, Limited, Minimum cash
subscription 10 per cent. of share offered to
public. Offices, 24, Coleman Street, E.C.

THE skeletons of seventeen persons were dis-
covered on the 24th ult. at Nagasaki in the
ground at Kokura-machi on which the new
Kenchō is to be built. The spot where the
remains were found was formerly the site of a
drugist's store, which (says the *Nagasaki Press*)
has just been demolished, and was occupied for
forty years by Mr. Abe Kyutaro. It is stated that
identification of the remains is impossible now,
but the police are making every possible inquiry
into the matter, and Mr. Abe is being examined.
It is alleged that in addition to his trade as
drugist, he was engaged in the shipment of
females to foreign ports.

THE C. N. s.s. *Ichang*, Capt. L. Jones, which
arrived at Shanghai from Tairen on 31st ult.,
reports:—At Tairen (Tairen) had great difficulty
in taking up and leaving our berth on account
of the thick ice, which extended to about two
miles outside the break-water and was from
one inch to about one foot in thickness. Had
light winds and clear weather until about sixty
miles north of Shaowei-shan, when the glass
fell to 26.60, and dense fog was encountered,
accompanied by heavy rain. The ship an-
chored off Shao-shan-shan until midnight. At
midnight, the glass began to rise, and at 4 a.m.
on the 31st inst. had clear weather, with strong
W.N.W. gale.

BY kind permission of Lieut. Colonel W. Scott
Moncrieff and Officers, the Band of the Third
Battalion "The Duke of Cambridge's Own"
(Middlesex Regiment) will play the following
programme of music, during dinner, at the
Hongkong Hotel, to-morrow, the 8th inst.:—
March:—"Advance Guard".....Strauss
Valse:—"Kunster Leben".....Strauss
Selection:—"Lady Molly".....Jones
S.s.s.:—"Adieu Marie".....Adam
Overture:—"Light Cavalry".....Suppé
(a) Two Step:—"Cleries".....Cremieux
(b) New Dance:—"Polo Pilots".....Clarke
Selection:—"Dorothy".....Geller
Polka:—"Leopoldstadt".....Strauss
Regimental Marches:.....Strauss
God Bless the Prince of Wales.
God Save the King.

THERE seems to be no end to the making of
Trans-Atlantic records. The C.P.R. steamer
Empress of Ireland, which sailed from Halifax
on December 1st, arrived at Liverpool on De-
cember 6th, making the trip across the Atlantic
from port to port in the remarkably fast time of
four days, nineteen hours and thirty minutes.
It is claimed that this is, in comparison with
the performance of the *Mauretania*, of the
Cunard line, the most direct evidence of the
advantage of the Canadian route. The time of
the *Mauretania* from Liverpool to New York
was about five days, eight hours. These figures
show that the C.P.R. steamer crossed the ocean
in thirteen hours less time than it took the
Mauretania to cross.

THE export business to China, report states,
has only improved in a few articles such
as railway material, engines, electrical ma-
chinery, cement, artificial indigo, and needles,
while, on the other hand, trade has suffered
from the unfavourable commercial business of
the Celestial Empire. A remarkable feature
was the decrease in cotton-goods, while the
China import of German sugar has almost
entirely ceased in consequence of the develop-
ment in the import of cane-sugar. The Cham-
ber is of opinion that the present unfavourable
situation is only a temporary one, the more so
as by the opening of some fresh ports, a new
sphere for the European export trade has been
created. With regard to Japan, the Chamber
states that the financial situation of the country
has steadily improved, and that the railway
system of the country is constantly being
enlarged. The industrial development has
made further progress, the textile industry
especially having made rapid progress. The
commercial navy of Japan has been increased,
and vessels of 12,000 tons are to be constructed
on the home wharves. The participation of
Germany in Japanese business has remained
satisfactory, while her exports to the Far East
are larger.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed
by Correspondents in this column.)

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL SOCIETY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

SIR—I have the pleasure of enclosing an
account for public information, of the proceeds
of the two performances offered by the "Vic-
toria Cismatograph," on behalf of the poor,
under the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, which
took place on the 28th January last and the 2nd
instant, respectively.

The Committee of the said Society beg to
tender their most heartfelt thanks to Messrs.
Ramos y Ramos, the proprietors, as well as to
their assistants, who have rendered excellent
services of those occasions, and to the public
who have patronised the said performances.

The following is the account:—

Nett proceeds of sale of tickets on the

28th January.....\$ 87.00

Nett proceeds of sale of tickets on the

2nd February.....108.00

Total.....\$ 195.00

Less Charges—

For printing, advertising lights, artists,

wages, etc.....94.50

Nett proceeds received for the poor of

Society of St. Vincent de Paul, Total, \$ 100.50

I thank you for the insertion of the above,

I remain, etc.,

JOSE M. DE GRACA,

Hon. Secretary,

St. Vincent de Paul's Society

Hongkong, 7th February, 1908.

MANILA CARNIVAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

SIR—I enclose herewith copy of the
first "Proclamation of the King of the Orient
to His Loyal Subjects," advising the people of
the Philippines of the forthcoming arrival of
the King of the Occident, for attendance at the
Philippine Carnival, to be held in this city
March 17 to February 3, 1908. I request that
you kindly give it space in your valued paper,
if possible.

Assuring you that such a courtesy will be
greatly appreciated.—I am, etc.,

H. S. HOWLAND,

Chairman, Publicity Committee.

Headquarters (Philippines) Carnival Asso-
ciation,

Hotel de Francia, Escolta, Manila, P. I.

[enclosure]

PROCLAMATION

OF THE

KING OF THE ORIENT

TO HIS LOYAL SUBJECTS.

ROYAL EDICT—ALINAM IX, KING OF THE

ORIENT.

Let all ye Heralds and Couriers proclaim
our royal condescension to the uttermost bound-
aries of our realm.

Our Imperial Cousin, King of the Occident,
and his Royal Consort have graciously ac-
quainted us of their excellent and honourable
intent to journey in imperial state to our an-
cient and historical domain, to pleasure us
with assurances of their most distinguished
consideration.

Attended by his Queen and Maid of Honor
—for beauty and sparkling wit famed in trou-
badour song and poet's madrigal, escorted by
gallant Courtiers and dashing Cavaliers, intrep-
id Knights and invincible Paladins of a later
yet prodigious Empire, conveyed in floating
palaces flung with jewelled canopy and cloth
of gold—it frets our Royal Peace of Mind to
give adequate reception to such magnificence.

Hail therefore, loyal subjects, all give in-
tense posse to ear and grave comport to mind,
and receive our Royal Mandate.

From far Cathay, remotest Ind, and Nippon's
lovely Isles, let our liegemen be assembled.

Let the beauty, the grace, the loveliness
of our fairest woman give superb setting to our
Queen and wreath this auspicious occasion
with a glorious and unforgettable halo.

Let our embowered cannon proclaim our
welcome.

Let blare of trumpets shout forth our joy
from battlement walls, and from our towers
the bells peal out our gladness to the world.

Let our vessels be decorated and draped in
joyous colours, and music sit enthroned there-
in that our Royal Cousin may know that music
is our recreation.

Let the arts, the industry, and the commerce
of our realm be symbolized in floats, which
shall parade our thoroughfares in orderly
review before our august visitors, that they may
know that the fine and useful arts, diversified
industry, a world-embracing commerce, em-
ploy our serious hours.

It is our Royal Pleasure that those of our
subjects excelling in the beauty, symbolism,
artistic symmetry of such floats shall receive a
special indication of our royal favour.

Let our Armies and Navies be assembled,
and in feats of valour, contests in arms, and
grand manoeuvres give evidence to our Royal
Cousin of their glorious history and ability for
future achievements.

Let our ancient Olympian games, the Grand
Hippodrome, and daring chariot races be
revived.

Let all the piny, fancy and bright fabric of
our realm be harmoniously joined in one grand
masterpiece of gaiety, with all the yore-time
joyousness—a farwell! Bal Masque to our
Royal Visitors.

Just and joyful and Tournament are our
Ministry.

Amnesty to the bright, the gay, the clever,
Our Royal Visitors are expected on the
twenty-seventh day of the second month in the
year of our reign the First.

Our Royal Herald will proclaim our wishes
from time to time.

Witness our Royal Sanction.

ALINAM IX,

King of the Orient.

INTERPORT FOOTBALL.

SHANGHAI, CHINA, "KENT" A DRAW.

It was a large and enthusiastic gathering
that assembled around the ropes and in the
shed at the Happy Valley yesterday afternoon
to witness the match between the Shanghai
football team and H.M.S. *Kent*, which resulted
in a draw, 2-2. The game was a very in-
teresting one from start to finish. The sailors
held the "floor" during the first half, netting
two goals in quick succession. They lessened
their energy somewhat after this, reckoning, per-
haps, that Shanghai was not their equal, thereby
missing several well-edged opportunities. But
their reckoning, as will be seen, was short lived.
Although the *Kent's* showed good combination,
especially in the forward line, which was well
supplied by the halves, they were a trifle faulty
in managing the ball. Much head play oc-
curred unnecessarily, and the forwards on
several occasions in sharp rushes met disaster
by passing in the air. By these faults they
failed at one time to raise the score to three.

With two goals against them the visitors im-
proved considerably in the second half
and some fierce charges were noticed. A
strong wind was against them, but the visitors
kept up the attack, nevertheless. Several
warm drives were negotiated, but these
were cleverly barred at a respectable range.
After a series of misdirected endeavours the
Northerners pitched themselves to the front
with a pretty dash down the length of the field.
Some fancy play followed, and, baffling the
backs, Shanghai navigated the sphere home,
which was greeted with loud cheers. Thus
encouraged, they started hostilities once
more, and again outdid the sailors, who
appeared now to have had little concerted
action. Their plans seemed to be upset
and it was with some difficulty they made
some of the feeble attacks witnessed. The
score being two all, the visiting line broke
away again, but luck seemed to have departed.
Throughout the game Shanghai exhibited some
pretty play. Their passing was careful; ju-
gment good, and their combination conside-
rably better than when they were last seen.
But as it was said before luck had departed,
and although the game ended in a draw, 2-2,
it must be admitted that the Shanghaiers had
by far the best team.

THE SPECIE BANK AND DRAFTS
ON COTTON.

EXPLANATION BY THE BANK.

The *Yit* publishes a statement by Mr.
Kawashima, chief manager of the Specie Bank,
in answer to the complaints made by the
bank in reducing the term of drafts on raw
cotton from 90 to 30 days. These statements
fully confirm what has appeared in our columns
regarding the assistance given by the Govern-
ment, which virtually amounts to a bounty on
the import of the raw material and on the ex-
port of the manufactured articles.

Mr. Kawashima says that the bank has been
compelled by force of circumstance to take
the course adopted. At first the trade in raw
cotton was chiefly in the hands of Chinese
merchants, but as the spinning industry de-
veloped spinners took upon themselves the direct
import of raw cotton from India and America,
and the trade is now almost entirely in the
hands of Japanese, the annual import of raw
cotton now reaching the enormous total of
¥100,000,000. Drafts in payment of this mer-
chandise are almost entirely drawn on the
Specie Bank. In addition, the importation of
machinery and other merchandise continues to
increase readily year after year, and the cost
of a large part of such goods is also defrayed
by means of drafts on the Specie Bank. Yet,
says Mr. Kawashima, while the import of
goods continues so large, the money at the
disposal of the bank is limited, and the funds
to conduct an enormous business would hardly
be sufficient if all the reserves and deposits
were added to the capital and used in this
form of banking only. The Specie Bank,
he admits, has been receiving no small
help from the Bank of Japan, but even
this has now proved inadequate. Where, he
asks, is the supply of more funds to be sought?
It is improbable the Bank of Japan can give
any further help. An increase in the capital of
the Specie Bank is not possible in the present
financial and economic conditions, as far more
than a mere ten million yen is required, and
such a large increase of capital is impracticable
at the present moment. On the other hand, the
demand for money on drafts is rapidly increas-
ing, and therefore the bank finds it absolutely
necessary to restrict some part of the accom-
modation given. When this course is taken,
continued Mr. Kawashima, the foreign trade
now conducted so largely by Japanese, and
secured at such heavy cost of pains and labour,
will fall again into the hands of foreigners—a
fact he thought much to be regretted. To give
satisfaction to all parties it was absolutely
necessary to quicken the circulation of the
funds now in the hands of the bank and thus
extend their utility, and it was for this reason
that the bank had been compelled to limit the
term of drafts from 90 to 30 days.

Mr. Kawashima then went on to suggest
methods by which the inconvenience caused
by the bank's policy might be minimised. When
imported goods were actually landed at a
Japanese port, other Japanese
banks would be in a position to advance
money in order that importers could take up
bills on the Specie Bank. As other banks
might hesitate to advance money on goods not
landed, the Specie Bank would be prepared to
wait until the arrival of goods, even if the time
slightly exceeded thirty days, before collecting
the bills on such shipments. The first duty of
the Specie Bank was to finance foreign trade,
and the bank was ready to do its best to that
end. But after the arrival in Japan of foreign
merchandise, it was the duty of other Japanese
banks to afford the necessary facilities. With
a much of optimism at the last, Mr. Kawashima
concluded by saying that after all the course
taken by the Specie Bank was a mark of the
great development of Japan's foreign trade, and
therefore was not a wholly unsatisfactory sign.

Telegrams.

[Russia.]

The Port Arthur Court-Martial.

LONDON, 5th February.

Advices from St. Petersburg state that the
Public Prosecutor, at the court-martial, de-
manded the penalty of death on Generals
Stocssel, Reiss and Fock, and ten years in a
fortress on General Smirnov.

The Cruise of U. S. Battleships.

The correspondent of the *Times* in Wash-
ington wires that reports are current that
Admiral Evans' fleet will be re-inforced by a
number of new battleships and cruisers, and
that a fleet of 8 vessels will be left at the
Philippines on the homeward voyage.

The Chinese Minister to
St. Petersburg.

The Chinese Minister has presented his
credentials to the Tsar.

THE TRAGEDY IN PORTUGAL.

GOVERNOR'S A.D.C. TO PROCEED TO MACAO.

We hear that Capt. Taylor, the Governor's
A.D.C., will proceed to Macao early on Mon-
day morning in a torpedo-boat destroyer
as special envoy on behalf of H.E. Sir
Frederick Lugard, Capt. Taylor will be the
bearer of a copy of the resolution of conde-
mnation passed by the Legislative Council yester-
day on the recent terrible calamity that befell
Portugal. He will also transmit a letter of
felicitation to the Governor of Macao upon the
accession of Dom Manuel II. as King of Por-
tugal. Capt. Taylor will be due to arrive at
Macao at 11 a.m. on Monday and will return to
Hongkong immediately on completion of his
mission.

TELEGRAMS OF SYMPATHY.

The following translated telegrams have
been received by Senhor Romano, Consul-
General for Portugal:—

Lisbon, 5th February, 1908.

Portuguese Consul,
Hongkong.

Their Majesties convey many thanks.

(Sd.), ARNOSO.

Lisbon, 6th February, 1908.

Consulheiro Romano,
Hongkong.

His Majesty conveys many thanks to [Hong-
kong branch] Geographical Society [of Lisbon]
and to Club Lusitano.

Telegrams.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

JAPANESE STEAMER ARRESTED.

NEAR MACAO.

CONVOYED UNDER GUNBOATS' ESCORT TO CANTON.

[From a Correspondent.]

Macao, 7th February, 1908, 8.45 a.m.

A Japanese steamer [s.s. *Tatsu Maru* No. 2] has been seized by the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs.

She was conveyed to Canton yesterday, at five o'clock in the afternoon, escorted by the Chinese revenue cruiser *Lung-ting* and three Chinese gunboats.

At the time of her seizure, the s.s. *Tatsu Maru* No. 2 was anchored in Chinese territorial waters awaiting a pilot and the rise of the tide to enable her to enter the roadstead.

The cargo of the s.s. *Tatsu Maru* No. 2 had not been discharged.

Mr. A. J. Basto, the leading barrister-at-law, has been retained and proceeds to Hongkong to-day to confer with the Japanese Consul in your Colony in connection with the arrest of the steamer.

3.10 p.m.

The Japanese vessel, which was seized, brought a cargo of 1,500 Mauser rifles and 40,000 rounds of ammunition.

The shipment was consigned to the Chinese firm of Kwong Vo & Co., of Macao.

It is alleged that, besides the foregoing warlike stores, there were on board 750 Mauser rifles, not mentioned in the ship's manifest.

DESPATCH OF CHINESE GUNBOAT.

THE "PO-BIK" PROCEEDS UNDER SEALED ORDERS.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 6th February.

A few days ago, Captain Wu Tsung-yao, with a number of foreign-drilled troops, on board the Chinese Government gunboat *Po Bik* hurriedly put out to sea under sealed orders.

In view of the smuggling of fire-arms and ammunitions, so frequently effected, into the interior of the Province, by sampans and other native craft, the Canton high authorities have given instructions to the different Customs throughout the Province to, in future, register and number all such vessels within the limits of their jurisdiction in order to prevent them from successfully pursuing the unlawful traffic.

In view of the fact that the relations between the Governments of China and Japan have not been recently maintained upon the most amicable terms, in consequence of the differences of the Manchurian question and the Chientan misunderstanding, the arrest of the Japanese steamer reported in the foregoing telegram may lead to protracted international negotiations. Hence an incident of apparently little moment may be invested with an interest not at present discernible.

It became our endeavour, therefore, to secure an interview with the Consul retained by the firm of arm-dealers at Macao, by reason of these consignments of military stores, ostensibly the Japanese steamer *Tatsu Maru* No. 2, captured and arrested by the Provincial Government of Canton.

A Hongkong Telegraph representative located Mr. A. J. Basto, the leading Macao barrister, at the King Edward Hotel, from whom a connected narrative of the incidents, leading to the arrest of the steamer, has been obtained. Counsel was retained by the Chinese firm of arm-dealers at Macao known as Kwong Vo & Co. Mr. Basto explained that, as in Hongkong, so in Macao, no person is allowed to deal in arms or warlike stores unless licensed by the Government of the Colony. For such privilege heavy fees are imposed by the Government. For 1st class licences the fee per annum is \$1,200, and for a 2nd class licence the yearly fee is \$500. Counsel produced a permit signed by the Colonial Secretary of Macao whereby one Lu-chi, a Chinaman, of Kwong Vo & Co., was allowed to import direct from Japan into Macao the quantities of arms and ammunition, as per endorsement, subject to the regulations under date the 15th August, 1907. The restrictions were that, upon landing, the arms, etc. were to be stored in the Government depot, and could only be issued therefrom under official permit. The endorsement on the licence related to the importation of 1,500 Mauser rifles and 40,000 cartridges for such rifles.

Our information is that the rifles were shipped by the firm of Awaya & Co., of Osaka, Japan, and that Messrs. Ataka & Co., of Hongkong, had been requested to see that they were duly delivered at Macao. The agents for the steamer in Hongkong are said to be Cheong Fat & Co. The steamer carried, besides, a cargo of coal for Hongkong. She left Moji for Macao direct. The *Tatsu Maru* arrived off Macao on the 5th inst., and as she is a vessel with a draft, when loaded, of 22 feet, as explained to our representative by Mr. Basto, she could not approach nearer than Point Cabrita, near Macao. There she cast anchor. Meanwhile Kwong Vo & Co. made arrangements to obtain the discharge of their cargo, while the *Tatsu Maru* was awaiting a rise in the tide and a Chinese pilot to take her into the roadstead.

Mr. Basto, when questioned, stated that the pilot was obtained from the Harbour Office at Macao. Two Government launches, with a cargo-boat, and the usual force of Police then proceeded to board the *Tatsu Maru*. A representative of Kwong Vo went with the party. Upon their arrival at the place where the steamer was anchored, they discovered that she was outside Portuguese boundaries and within the territorial waters of China. The party then returned, after leaving the Chinese pilot aboard the Japanese vessel. It is affirmed that no attempt was made to discharge any portion of the cargo into the junk.

A report was then made to the Harbour Master at Macao, who deputed his assistant, Second-Lieutenant Garcia Ventura, to ascertain the exact position of the *Tatsu Maru*. On the following day, 6th inst., Lieut. Ventura, with a chart, and accompanied by representatives of Kwong Vo, steamed out to the vessel at Point Cabrita. True enough, he found that the steamer was beyond Macao waters.

The launch then steamed close to the *Tatsu Maru* with the intention of boarding her, and of suggesting to the Japanese skipper to steam into Macao roadway. To their surprise they were hailed by a Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs launch, through the megaphone, and told that no one was allowed to board the steamer, which was under arrest. In effect, the Customs officials considered the *Tatsu Maru* a prize. On board of her, Customs officers and Chinese sailors had been placed. The gangway was removed. Two Chinese gunboats stood by as sentinels and two revenue launches were hovering around to prevent communication with the captured vessel.

Baffled in his mission, the Assistant Harbour Master returned to Macao, and reported the result of his surprise to his superior officer.

Presumably acting under instructions from the Provincial authorities at Canton, the *Tatsu Maru*, under escort of two Chinese gunboats, the revenue cruiser *Lung-ting* and a Customs launch, was ordered to proceed to Canton.

Kwong Vo & Co. promptly sought legal advice, and retained the leading Portuguese Counsel, Mr. A. J. Basto, from whom our representative gathered the above details. Mr. Basto then and there sought an interview with the Lappa Commissioner of Customs residing at Macao. The subject was argued at some length and ultimately the Commissioner expressed his inability to intervene as the question was out of his jurisdiction being within that of the Viceroy of Canton. The next step that suggested itself to Counsel was a visit to Hongkong to confer with Messrs. Ataka & Co. and the Japanese Consul there. Mr. S. Okumura, the local manager of the Japanese firm, had had no report from either the Captain or the officers of the *Tatsu Maru*, his presumption being that the officers had not yet been permitted to place themselves in communication with the Hongkong office by telegram. Mr. Okumura informed our representative that his Chinese compradore returned from Macao to-day and had no information beyond the fact that the vessel had been arrested. It was his firm's intention to send a Japanese gentleman up to Canton to-night, there to confer with their Consul with a view to suitable representations being made to the Viceroy to obtain the vessel's release.

Owing to the Acting Japanese Consul's absence on board the Rear-Admiral's flagship, Mr. Basto had had no opportunity of consulting with Mr. Mashiko, but we understand that the Consul disclaims his power of intervention as the seizure having been made in Chinese territorial waters, was beyond his jurisdiction. The matter must, therefore, be carried to Canton for adjudication.

The interview, before retiring, asked Counsel's opinion on the legal aspect of the case according to Portuguese law. We give the opinion in Mr. Basto's own words. He said: "The fact of the Japanese steamer anchoring off Point Cabrita, near Macao, is to

await the rise of the tide in order to proceed to Portuguese waters, is, in itself, an unlawful act on the part of the steamer. Following precedents, many steamers from West River ports and Kwong-chow-wan do so frequently, whenever there is not enough water for them to reach Portuguese waters.

"The cargo was being consigned from Japan to Macao, with the full cognizance of, and permission from, the Government, under manifest and bills of lading; therefore, no smuggling was ever intended. There was no need of consulting the Chinese Government because, although the ship passed through Chinese waters en route, according to International Law, the Chinese Government has no power to seize the vessel, since it is no violation of the law to carry arms from one foreign port to another foreign port, except when such contraband is loaded in Chinese territory.

"These cargoes of arms can be sold to the Macao and the Tsimor Governments, or to private individuals. The Portuguese Government has more than once bought Mausers and cartridges, thus they are not necessarily for Chinese rebels.

"Dealing in arms and ammunition is lawful in Macao, under permits, issued by the Government, under Ordinance of the 19th of August, 1907, by which all munitions of war, on their arrival at Macao, must be landed and stored in the Government depots, whence they can only be removed upon permits issued by the Government who exercise most strict supervision. From these circumstances it will be seen that it is impossible to sell the arms to the rebels. Such permits to deal in arms are only issued to persons whom the Government have no cause to distrust.

"The fact of the junk carrying Portuguese troops to protect the landing of the arms and cartridges proves that the Government was cognizant of the consignment. The Government thus showed its wish to protect a legitimate trade. Moreover, the Macao Government follows the same practice as the Peking Government in this respect.

"The Assistant Harbour Master went to ascertain in whose territorial waters the steamer was lying awaiting the necessary conditions to enter the roadstead. But permission to proceed aboard was refused by the Customs officials who had then been in possession of the steamer. This is a discourtesy to the Portuguese Government who will, no doubt, in my opinion, take due notice of this act."

We have related the story of the arrest of the *Tatsu Maru* from the Chinese importers' standpoint. What the justification is, on the part of the Customs' officials for the arrest, we are unable to state. Suffice it to say that the question will probably engage much negotiation between the two Governments concerned before it reaches settlement.

CANTON DAY BY DAY.

POLICING THE WEST RIVER DISTRICTS.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 6th February.

It has already been reported that the Canton Self-Government League has, on several occasions, petitioned the local authorities, urging them to take early steps for the introduction of police forces into the districts along the West River in the hope that the number of doubtful characters within the riverine districts might be diminished and the shipping interests of the river be less disturbed by robbers and pirates. The Canton authorities, at the request of the League, have, therefore, taken up the matter, and have selected eight well-trained officers of the Police Department who have already completed their course in the Canton School for Police, and have sent them to the various districts along the river to make inquiries into the state of affairs preparatory to the introduction of the police system. These officers are receiving a salary of 30 taels per month each.

RAILWAY FINANCES.

At a meeting of the board of directors of the Canton-Hankow Railway Company at the Company's offices on the 24th of the 12th moon, Messrs. Wong Po-shan, Hui Wan-to and Lau Siu Chuk were elected to jointly take up the responsibility of the finance of the Company.

VICEROY'S YAMEN ROBBED.

On the 30th ultimo, a case of robbery was reported to have taken place in the viceregal yamen in a certain part of the building, from which a quantity of valuable goods to the value of some \$3,000 were taken away. The Police Department have received instructions to make the necessary inquiries at the different pawnbrokers in the city to ascertain if the stolen goods have got into their hands.

A GIANTIC SCHEME.

H. E. Chang Tai-se, the late Minister of Railway and Mining, has obtained from the Viceroy the privilege of floating a concern with a capital of \$1,000,000 to establish an agriculture, cattle-rearing farm and a stock company which will carry on operations in the two prefectures of Kachow and Leichow.

TELEGRAPHIC FACILITIES.

The installation of electric telegraph by the Imperial Chinese Telegraph Administration authorities between Fatsien and the sub-prefecture of Yeungkong has now been completed and messages will carry on hereinafter for transmission on the 27th ultimo.

AN INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTION.

The Industrial Institution in connection with the Banermen population of this city has been opened and one hundred and fifty students have been selected from them to enter this institution, where boots, shoes, uniforms and other articles of military clothing will be supplied for the use of the Banermen corps of the city, and not for sale to the public.

THEATRICAL REPRESENTATIONS.

On the 26th day of the past moon the members of the theatrical companies held a meeting in the Nam Mo College building to discuss steps to be taken in order to introduce reforms in the presentation of theatrical performances, so that the general mass may derive some benefit from the attendance of these performances. Numerous speeches were made by actors and their supporters and stress was laid on the importance that patriotic and moral plays should be performed and all immoral plays deleted.

To-day's Advertisements.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

— MENU —

SATURDAY, February 8th, 1908.

DINNER.

HORS D'ŒUVRES.

Oliver Farjies.

SOUP.

Clear Royal.

FISH.

Boiled Fish and Anchovy Sauce.

ENTREES.

Veal Cutlets and Green Peas.

Stewed Sheep's Head and Mushrooms.

Lobster Patties.

CURRY.

Malay.

JOINTS, &c.

Roast Lamb and Mint Sauce.

Roast Capon and Sausage.

Boiled York Ham and Champagne Sauce.

Cold Corned Brisket of Beef and Beetroot.

Salad (Hotel Garden).

SWEETS.

Baked Chestnut Custard Pudding.

Apricot Ice Cream and Finger Cakes.

Treacle Tart.

Topsy Cake.

DESSERT.

Coffee. Fruits. [203]

THE

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM MIDDLESBOROUGH, LONDON.

COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

THE Steamship

"GL. MORGANSHIRE."

Captain Norris, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 13th inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on THURSDAY, 13th inst. at 3 P.M. No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 7th February, 1908. [209]

THEATRE ROYAL.

CITY HALL.

THE HONGKONG AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB.

WILL PRESENT

"THE LIARS"

AN ORIGINAL COMEDY IN FOUR ACTS.

BY HENRY ARTHUR JONES.

THURSDAY 20th February

FRIDAY 21st

and

SATURDAY 22nd

Doors open at 8.30 P.M. Performance at 9 P.M.

Prices: \$3, \$2 and \$1.

Sailors and Soldiers in uniform half-price to Pit Stalls and P.I.

Booking Office at the ROBINSON PIANO Co., open on and after MONDAY, the 10th February, 1908, at 10 A.M.

Hongkong, 7th February, 1908. [107]

VOLUNTEER CORPS ORDERS.

ALL UNITS.

Parade.—At headquarters at 5.30 p.m. on Monday, the 10th instant, for infantry drill. Sergt. Downes, 3rd Middlesex Regt., will attend.

ARTILLERY UNITS.

Parade.—At headquarters at 5.30 p.m. on Wednesday, the 11th instant, for Maxim gun drill. Sergt. Cook, R.O.A., will attend.

Parade.—At headquarters at 4.30 p.m. on Friday, the 14th instant, for Maxim gun drill. Sergt. Basford, R.O.A., will attend.

ENGINEER COMPANY.

Parade.—At West Fort, Kowloon, at 6 p.m. on Wednesday, the 11th instant, for technical instructions.

TAIKOO DETACHMENT.

Parade.—At Tai Koo at 5.30 p.m. on Thursday, the 13th instant, for gun drill. Sergt. Cook, R.O.A., will attend.

MUSKETRY.

The Right Half No. 2 Company will attend at King's Park Range on Sunday, the 9th inst., to carry out musketry commencing at 9 a.m. sharp.

The Left Half No. 2 Company and Engineer Company will attend at 2 p.m. on the same date for the purpose of completing their musketry course.

JOINED.

Mr. A. E. Wright joined the Corps on the 28th January assigned Corps No. 1, 10 and posted to the Left Half No. 1 Company.

RESIGNED.

Lieut. J. T. Hayton is permitted to resign on leaving the Colony with effect from the 30th January, 1908.

LEAVE.

Gunner G. C. Franklin is granted leave of absence out of the Colony for 12 months with effect from the 30th January, 1908.

Gunner L. Le Breton is granted leave of absence out of the Colony for 3 weeks with effect from this date.

ORDERLY OFFICERS.

For week ending Saturday, 15th instant, Lieut. J. A. T. Plummer.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

RACE MEETING, 1908.

TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY (OFF-DAY), 11th, 12th, 13th and 15th February.

TICKETS of ADMISSION to the GRAND STAND and ENCLOSURE may be obtained from Messrs. KELLY & WATSON, Ltd., or at the Gate. Price \$5 for the Meeting (excluding the Off-Day), or \$3 per day. Tickets for the Off-Day, \$2.

No one admitted without a Ticket to be shown to the Ticket Inspector at the Gate. T. F. HOUGH, Clerk of the Course. Hongkong, 7th February, 1908. [204]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE STEWARDS request the pleasure of the presence of the LADIES at the GRAND STAND and ENCLOSURE during the Races 12th, 13th, 14th, and 15th instant. A Stand and Enclosure will be reserved for Members and Members' Wives and Families. Tickets for which are now being sent out with the Members' Tickets. All Tickets must be produced to gain admission. Special accommodation will be reserved as in recent years for Chinese Ladies and their Female attendants in the Stand erected on the plot of Ground next to the Lusitano Club Stand.

T. F. HOUGH, Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, 7th February, 1908. [205]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NO Children under the age of 14 years will be admitted into the enclosure. T. F. HOUGH, Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, 7th February, 1908. [206]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NO SERVANTS will be allowed inside the ENCLOSURE of the RACE COURSE during the Race days WITHOUT TICKETS which can be had on application to the undersigned. These Tickets are only available for servants while in attendance on their employers or when on duty at the various Stands.

Any Chinese found loitering about with servants' passes in their possession will forfeit them and the holders thereof will be removed from the enclosure.

T. F. HOUGH, Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, 7th February, 1908. [207]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAIMUN."

Captain A. J. Robson, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 11th inst., at 10 o'clock A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 7th February, 1908. [208]

Intimation.



ROBINSON PIANO CO., LD.

INVITE INSPECTION

OF

NEW STOCK

OF

Steinway,

Bechstein,

Russell,

Krauss,

Romhildt,

Werner & Co.

GRANDS & UPRIGHTS

BUILT UNDER OUR PERSONAL SUPERVISION

EMBODYING 30 YEARS' LOCAL

EXPERIENCE



Hongkong, 5th December, 1907. [15]

To Let.

TO LET.

OFFICES and ROOMS on the 1st and 2nd Floors of No. 14, Des Vaux Road Central (formerly occupied by Messrs. Shewan, Tomes & Co.)

HOUSE No. 11, Seymour Road, newly painted and colour-washed.

ONE FIVE-ROOMED BUNGALOW, "The Nook" No. 84, Mount Gongh, Peak, Garden and Tennis. (From 1st April next.)

Apply to THE COMPADORE DEPARTMENT, Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., Connaught Road Central. Hongkong, 4th February, 1908. [168]

TO LET.

NO. 4, 6, & 8, LEIGHTON HILL ROAD. Apply to— HONGKONG AND KOWLOON LAND AND LOAN CO., LD., No. 8, Queen's Road West. Hongkong, 14th January, 1908. [120]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in KNOTSFORD TERRACE, KOWLOON. Apply to— THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD. Hongkong, 1st February, 1908. [167]

TO LET.

OFFICES on TOP FLOOR, No. 2, CONNAUGHT ROAD, facing the Cricket Ground. No. 10, DES VEAUX ROAD CENTRAL, 1st Floor.

HATHERLEIGH, Conduit Road, A HOUSE in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.

OFFICES in YORK BUILDING, GODOWNS in PRAYA EAST, BLUE BUILDINGS, and No. 16B, DES VEAUX ROAD next to the Hongkong Hotel.

FLATS in MORTON TERRACE. Apply to— THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD. Hongkong, 6th February, 1908. [169]

TO LET.

NO. 5, MORRISON HILL. ONE FOUR-ROOMED HOUSE, at PRAYA EAST, near East Point.

Apply to— JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD. Hongkong, 19th October, 1907. [160]

TO LET.

HOUSES in AUSTIN AVENUE, Kowloon. Immediate Possession. Apply to— E. D. SASSOON & Co., Compadore Department. Hongkong, 29th January, 1908. [177]

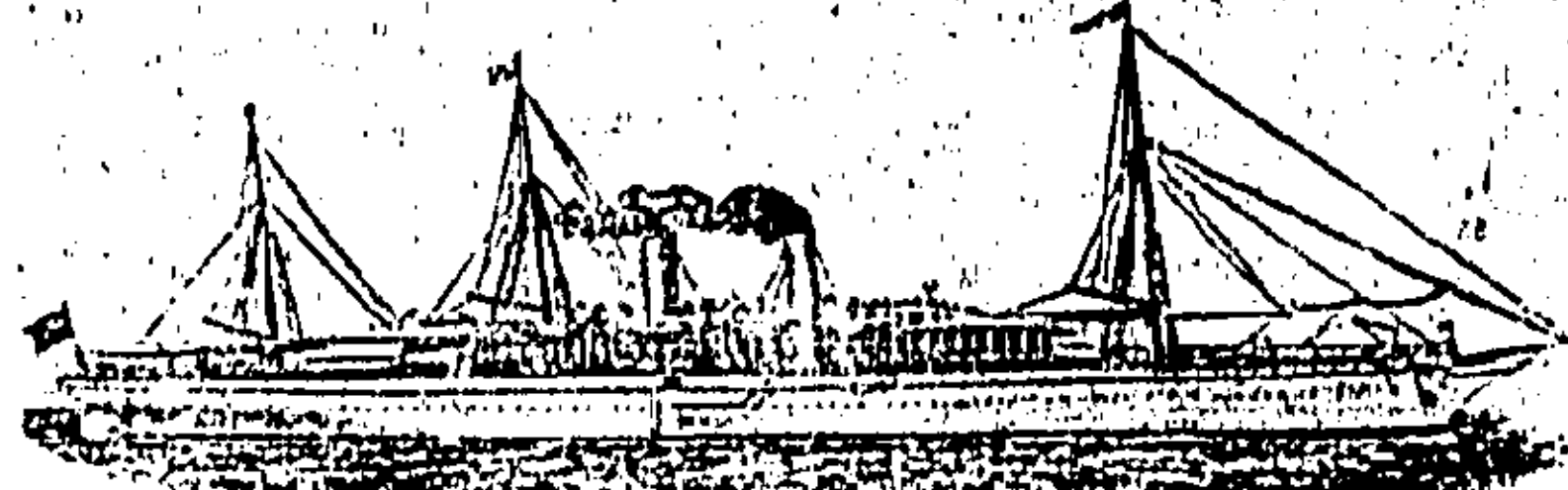
TO LET.

GODOWN No. 3, NEW PRAYA, Kennedy Town. Apply to— THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD. Hongkong, 1st February, 1908. [159]

TO LET.

4-ROOMED HOUSES in CAP ROAD, near the Race Course

Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY'S
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

Luxury—Speed—Punctuality.

The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of under Eleven Days across the Pacific is the "Empress Line." Saving 5 to 10 Days' Ocean Travel.

11 Days YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER. 18 Days HONGKONG to VANCOUVER.

(Subject to Alteration).

PROPOSED SAILINGS.			
M.S.	Tons	LEAVE HONGKONG	ARRIVE VANCOUVER
"EMPEROR OF JAPAN"	6,000	THURSDAY, Feb. 13th	Mar. 2nd
"EMPEROR OF CHINA"	6,000	THURSDAY, Mar. 12th	Mar. 30th
"EMPEROR OF INDIA"	6,000	THURSDAY, April 9th	April 27th
"MONTAGLE"	6,161	WEDNESDAY, April 22nd	May 10th
"EMPEROR OF JAPAN"	6,000	THURSDAY, May 7th	May 25th
"EMPEROR OF CHINA"	6,000	THURSDAY, June 4th	June 22nd

"EMPERESS" steamers will depart from Hongkong at 4 P.M.

Intermediate steamers at 12 Noon.

Intermediate steamers at 12 Noon.

THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN), KOBE, YOKOHAMA, and VICTORIA, B.C., and at QUEBEC, with the Company's New Palatial "EMPEROR" Steamships, 14,500 tons register. The through transit to LIVERPOOL being 22 days, from YOKOHAMA, and 24 days from HONGKONG.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Hand Books, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to
HONGKONG, 29th January, 1908.

First-class rates include cost of Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries "Intermediate" passengers only, at Intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class.

Passengers Booked through to all points and AROUND THE WORLD.

SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

W. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China, Hongkong, 29th January, 1908.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI	HANGSANG	TUESDAY, 11th Feb. Noon.
SANDAKAN	MAUSANG	TUESDAY, 11th Feb. 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE	KUTSANG	FRIDAY, 14th Feb. 4 P.M.
MANILA	LOONGSANG	FRIDAY, 14th Feb. 4 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	MANUSANG	THURSDAY, 20th Feb. 4 P.M.

FOR THE MANILA CARNIVAL.

A Special reduced fare of 50 per cent Return Passages will be issued for our Sailings to Manila of the 21st and 28th instants, available for 30 days from date of issue. Passengers taking out these tickets are exempt from the Head Tax.

These Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yantze River, Chefoo and Tientsin via Ching-Wan-Tau.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 7th February, 1908.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

FOR SINGAPORE TO SAIL

FOR	STEAMSHIP	ON
ILOILO & CEBU	"SUNGKIAN"	8th Feb. Noon.
HOIHOW & HAIPHONG	"SINGAN"	9th " 10 A.M.
NINGPO & SHANGHAI	"YOUNG"	10th " 4 P.M.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA & COLONIES	"CHANGSHA"	11th " Noon.
TSINGTAO & CHEFOO	"KWEIYANG"	11th " 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI & CHINKIANG	"HANGCHOW"	11th " "
SHANGHAI	"KIUKIANG"	11th " "
MANILA	"TEAN"	11th " "
SHANGHAI	"SHAHSING"	12th " "
CEBU & ILOILO	"KAIFONG"	15th " "
MANILA	"TAMING"	18th " "

The Attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled table. A daily qualified Surgeon is carried.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, 7th February, 1908.



HONGKONG—MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila.—Saloon amidships—Electric Light—Perfect Cuisine—Surgeon and Stewards carried.—All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA
STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship.	Tons.	Captain.	For	Sailing Date.
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	MANILA	SATURDAY, 8th Feb. 1908.
RUBI	2540	Almond	"	SATURDAY, 15th Feb. 1908.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.

CHINA & MANILA STEAMSHIP CO.,
LIMITED.

MANILA CARNIVAL.

A CARNIVAL will be held in MANILA under Government auspices commencing on the 27th FEBRUARY, 1908. As an inducement to Hongkong residents to patronise this important event, besides enjoying a holiday of reasonable length, we have decided to despatch our steamer "ZAFIRO" for a special Carnival trip, leaving Hongkong at 4 P.M. on the afternoon of SATURDAY, the 22nd FEBRUARY. The "ZAFIRO" will reach Manila on Tuesday morning and in order that the full round of festivities may be enjoyed we shall not despatch the steamer from Manila until 2 A.M. on the morning of Tuesday, the 3rd March. She will reach Hongkong again at daylight on Thursday, the 5th March.

We have arranged a special fare for this round trip of 50 Red Passengers, should they so desire, may make arrangements to remain on board during steamer's stay in Manila.

For further particulars, apply to the Undersigned.

Hongkong, 22nd January, 1908.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.

Shipping—Steamers.

HONGKONG-NEW YORK.

AMERICAN ASIATIC
STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR NEW YORK via PORTS and SUEZ CANAL.

(With Liberty to Call at the Malabar Coast.)

Steamship To sail

"SAINT PATRICK" About the 16th March, 1908.

For Freight and further information, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Agents.

27th January, 1908.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAITAN,"

Captain J. S. Roach, will be despatched for the

above Ports, on SUNDAY, the 9th instant, at

10 o'clock A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LARRAIK & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 5th February, 1908.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR LONDON, ANTWERP AND

HAMBURG.

THE Steamship

"FLINTSHIRE"

will be despatched for the above Ports, on

the 10th February, 1908.

For Freight, etc., apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd January, 1908.

"INDRA" LINE, LIMITED.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"INDRANI"

Captain MacFarlane, will be despatched as

above on or about the 15th February.

For Freight, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 27th January, 1908.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAM-
SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE,

(Calling at Port Darwin, and Queensland

Ports, and taking through Cargo to

Adelaide, New Zealand,

Tasmania, &c.)

THE Steamship

"EASTON"

Captain MacArthur, will be despatched as

above, on SATURDAY, the 29th inst., at Noon.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted

for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Cham-

ber which ensures the supply of Fresh Pro-

visions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

The Steamer is installed throughout with

the Electric Light.

A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon

are carried.

N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of

passengers the steamers of the Company have

electric fans fitted in staterooms.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 5th February, 1908.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE

BETWEEN

HONGKONG, CALLAO

AND

LIQUEUR via JAPAN PORTS

(KARATSU, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA).

With liberty to call at HONOLULU and

SAFANA CRUZ.

Steamship Tons To sail

KARATO MARU 6,100 Sometime in

March, 1908.

Taking Freight and Passengers to other

Eastern and Western Coast ports of South

America in connection with Steamers of the

Pacific S. N. Co.

For further information as to Freight and

Passage, apply to

K. MATSUDA,
Manager,
Yokohama Building.

Hongkong, 26th December, 1907.

STEAM TO CANTON.

THE New Twin Screw Steel Steamers

"KWONG TUNG" Capt. H. W. WALKER.

"KWONG SAI" Capt. E. S. CROWE.

Leave Hongkong for Canton at 9 every

evening, (Saturday excepted).

Leave Canton for Hongkong at 5.30 every

evening, (Sunday excepted).

These Fine New Steamers have unequalled

Accommodation for First Class Passengers and

are fitted throughout by Electricity. Electric Fans

in First Class Cabin.

Passage Fare—Single Journey—\$1.50

Male

The Company's Wharf is situated in front of

the New Western Market, opposite the old

Harbour Office.

YUEN ON S. S. CO., LD.,
AND
SHIU ON S. S. CO., LD.,
No. 8, Queen's Road West.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1907.

HONGKONG AVERAGE MARKET
PRICES.

Corrected 31st January, 100 cts. per 5 Mar.

BUTCHER MEAT.

Cents.

Beef sirloin & prime cut—Moi Lung Pa 18

" Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk 20

" Roast—Shiu 20

" Breast—Ngau Lam 16

" Soup, Tong Yuk 18

" Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa 18

" Sirloin—Ngau Lau 30

" Sausages—Ngau Yuk Cheung 20

Bullock's Brains—Know 16 per set

" Tongue fresh—Ngau Li 45

" Corned—Ham Ngau Li 55

" Head—Ngau Tau 85

" Heart—Ngau Sum 12

" Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin 18

" Feet—Ngau Keok 18

" Kidneys—Ngau Yiu 10

" Tail—Ngau Mei 17

" Liver—Ngau Con 12

" Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To 6

Calves' Head and Feet—Ngau-chai-
tau-keok 90

" Mutton Chop—Yeung Pak Kwat 24

" Leg—Yeung Pei 24

" Shoulder—Yeung Shau 20

Pigs' Chittlings—Chi cheong 24

" Brains—Chi Know 12

" Feet—Chi Keok 12

" Fry—Chi Chak 24

" Head—Chi Tau 22

" Heart—Chi Sum 19

" Kidneys—Chi Yiu 10

" Liver—Chi Kon 30

" Pork Chop—Chi Pak Kwat 24

" Corned—Ham Chu Yuk 24

" Leg—Chu Pei 24

" Fat or Lard—Chu Yau 18

Sheep's Head and Feet—Yeung Tau

Keok 50

" Heart—Yeung Sum 7

" Kidneys—Yeung Yiu 10

" Liver—Yeung Con 22

Sucking Pigs, To Order—Chu Chai 22

" Suet Beef—Sung Ngau Yau 19

" Mutton—Sung Yeung Yau 22

Veal—Ngau Chai Yuk 20

" Sausages—Ngau Chai Yuk Tong 20

POULTRY.

Chicken—Kai Chai 28

Capon, Large, Small—Sin Kai 30

Ducks—Ap 22

Doves—Pan Kau 15

Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan 24

Fowls, Canton—Kai Nam Kai 32

" Hainan—Hoi Nam Kai 28

Geese—Ngo 22

Geese, Wild Shanghai—Sheung Hoi Ye

Ngo 15

Musk Deer—Wong Keng 65

Hare—Tu Chai 65

Partridge—Che Khoo 65

Pheasant—Shan Kai 50

Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kup 28

" Hoihow—Hoihow Pak Kup 27

Quail—Um Ghun 16

Rice Birds—Wo Fa Cheuk 16

Snipe—Sa Chui 22

Turkeys, Cock—Fo Kai Kung 45

" Hen—Na 45

Wild Ducks, Shanghai, Su-
ap 55

Teal, Shanghai, Su-
ap 55

Wild Ducks' Canton—Sung Shing Su

Ap 90

FISH.

Barbel—Ka Yu 20

Bream—Bin Ye 15

Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Bin Yu

Carp—Li Yu 20

Catfish—Chik Yu 20

Codfish—Mou Yu 15

Crabs—Hoi 20

Cuttle Fish—Muk Yu 14

Dab—Sa Mang Yu 14

Dace—Wong Mei Lun 12

For Sale.

WHERE ARE YOU GOING?

WHY, TO CHAZALON & CO.,

6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
Where I am sure to find the best
FRENCH BOND, NS,
LIQUEURS,
BURGUNDY,
BORDEAUX,
CHAMPAGNE
and
CLARET.

Hongkong, 20th January, 1908. [53]

RACE BOOKS, 1908.

FOR SALE, PRICES:

LEATHER COVERED \$2.00 each.
CLOTH COVERED 1.75
PAPER COVERED50
May be had from

NORONHA & CO.,
Printers to the Hongkong
Jockey Club.
KELLY & WALSH, LD.,
W. BREWER & CO.,
Hongkong, 18th January, 1908. [139]

OPEN CYCLE RACE.

FIRST PRIZE:

New Humber Bicycle.

SECOND PRIZE:

Pair Dunlop Tyres.

THIRD PRIZE:

Pair of Inner Tubes,
one Bell and one
Lamp.

ALL PRIZES PRESENTED

BY

THE DRAGON CYCLE

COMPANY.

The Scratch Road-race for the

above prizes will take place on
CHINESE NEW YEAR DAY over
a course to be announced later.

ENTRANCE FEE

ENTRIES CLOSE ON JANUARY 31, WITH

THE DRAGON CYCLE CO.,

11, D'ARQUILLER STREET,
Hongkong, 16th January, 1908. [154]

O. C. MOOSA,

1 & 3, D'ARQUILLER STREET.

JUST UNPACKED A LARGE AND

SPLENDID STOCK OF

FRENCH MILLINERY,

VARIOUS SHAPES AND COLOURS.

SHOES! SHOES! SHOES!

BLK. AND TAN GLACE KID
from the best American Manufacturer.

FLANNELS, TWEEDS, SERGES,

Ladies' DRESSING GOWNS

and JACKETS.

Samples on application. Coast
ports orders carefully executed.

Hongkong, 3rd January, 1908. [160]

LEE YEE

HAIR DRESSING SALOON.

HAR ALWAYS ON HAND

CIGARS, CIGARETTES

AND

TOILET REQUISITES

FOR SALE.

11, D'ARQUILLER STREET,
HONGKONG.

May 1st 1908 September, 1907. [161]

COMMERCIAL.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

Selling.

London—Bank T.T. 1/10 9/16

Do demand 1/10 1/10

Do 4 months sight 1/10 1/10

France—Bank T.T. 1/10 1/10

America—Bank T.T. 1/10 1/10

Germany—Bank T.T. 1/10 1/10

India T.T. 1/10 1/10

Shanghai—Bank T.T. 1/10 1/10

Singapore—Bank T.T. 1/10 1/10

Japan—Bank T.T. 1/10 1/10

Java—Bank T.T. 1/10 1/10

Buying.

1 month sight L/C 1/11 1/16

1 month sight L/C 1/11 1/16

10 days sight San Francisco & New York 1/11 1/16

1 month sight do 1/11 1/16

1 month sight Sydney and Melbourne 1/11 1/16

1 month sight France 1/11 1/16

1 month sight do 1/11 1/16

1 month sight Germany 1/11 1/16

Bar Silver 25 9/16

Bank of England rate 4 1/2

Sovereign 10.15

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

MAILED.

German (Prima Heinrich) 10th inst.

Indian (Kutang) 11th inst.

German (Goeben) 11th inst.

American (Nippon Maru) 12th inst.

Canadian (Empress of China) 16th inst.

Indian (Lalung) 19th inst.

The Boston S.S. Co.'s s.s. Kumeric left Manila

to-day, and is due here on Sunday afternoon.

The C. P. R. Co.'s s.s. Empress of India

arrived at Vancouver on 3rd inst., at 5:30 a.m.

The I. C. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Kutang from Cal-

cutta and the Straits left Singapore for this

port on 5th inst., p.m.

The N. Y. K. s.s. Tanaka Maru, American

Line, left Shanghai for this port on 6th inst.,

and is expected here on 9th inst.

The C. P. R. Co.'s s.s. Monticello arrived at

Kobe at 8 a.m. on 6th inst., and left again at

4 p.m., same day, for Yokohama, where she is

due to arrive at 8 p.m. on 7th inst.

THE WEATHER.

The following report is from Mr. F. G. Figg,

Director of the Hongkong Observatory:

On the 7th at 11:50 a.m.—The depression is

moving away over the Pacific to the N.E. of

Japan.

The barometer has risen over Japan and the

N.E. coast of China, and fallen in S. China.

The high pressure area still lies over the

Yangtze.

Strong monsoon may be expected in the

Formosa Channel and the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending

at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

FORECAST.

1.—Hongkong and neighbourhood, N.E.

winds, fresh to strong; fair.

2.—Formosa Channel, same as No. 1.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong

and Lamcocks, same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong

and Hainan, same as No. 1.

Shipping.

Arrivals.

Luzon, Br. s.s., 1,340, J. R. Jackson, 6th Feb.

—Saigon 1st Feb, Rice—Chinese.

Hellas, Ger. s.s., 1,070, O. Sack, 6th Feb.

—Wakamatsu 1st Feb, Coal—S. & Co.

Rajah, Ger. s.s., 1,071, R. Peter, 6th Feb.

—Bangkok 29th Jan, Rice—B. & S.

Per Glamorgan, from London, 6c.

Mr. and Mrs. Heaton-Ellis, Messrs. Hawks

and Hargreaves.

Per Tean, from Manila—Messrs. Kent

Gunter, Siverston, Buyers' Becher, Rupp, Barry,

Majors, Roffery, and child; Mrs. Wallingford,

Mr. and Mrs. Breen and child, Messrs. Saldo

and Kamei.

Shipping Reverts.

Sir Glamorgan, from Singapore:

Fine and clear; light and moderate N.E. mon-

soon until 4th inst. Then strong N.E. wind

and heavy sea.

VESSELS IN PORT.

STREANERS.

Amigo, Ger. s.s., 822, N. J. Baltzer, 18th Jan.

—Haiphong and Holbow 17th Jan, Gen.

—J. & Co.

Aschoon, Clae, Br. s.s., 2,597, Molt, 10th Jan.

—Port Kemble 3rd Jan, Coal—M. M.

Awa Maru, Jap. s.s., 3,172, F. E. Cope, 6th

Feb.—Singapore 3rd Jan, Gen.—N. Y.

Blue Cross, Br. s.s., 1,951, W. T. Henson, 3rd

Jan.—Cardiff 6th Dec, Coal—Admiral.

Bourbon, Fr. s.s., 697, Le Ball, 3rd Feb.

—Saigon 28th Jan, Rice—Man Fat & Co.

Binahia, Ger. s.s., 4,219, H. Haase, 3rd Feb.

—Hamburg 20th Dec, Gen.—H. A. L.

Changsha, Br. s.s., 2,269, G. W. Eedy, 5th

Feb.—Melbourne via Ports and Sydney

10th Jan, Gen.—B. & S.

China, Am. s.s., 3,186, D. E. Friele, 1st Feb.

—San Francisco 31st Dec, Honolulu 7th

Jan, Yokohama 7th, Kobe 21st, Nagasaki

23rd, and Manila 23rd, Mails and Gen.—

S. S. S. Co.

Chowfa, Jap. s.s., 1,955, T. Spiesen, 3rd Feb.

—Saigon 29th Jan, Rice—B. & S.

Drumstick, Jap. s.s., 2,476, J. Fairweather, 4th

Feb.—(from Bristol Channel), Coal—

Order.

Eastern Br. s.s., 2,772, W. G. McArthur, 1st

Feb.—Melbourne 27th Dec, Newcastle

1st Jan, Sydney 8th, Brisbane 11th,

Townsville and Cairns 14th, Thursday

Island 16th, Port Darwin 16th, Dilly Timor

22nd, and Manila 29th, Gen.—G. L. & Co.

Empress of Japan, Br. s.s., 2,599, Henry

Pybus, 11th Jan.—Vancouver 2th

Dec, and Shanghai 11th Jan, Mails and

Gen.—C. P. R. Co.

Frihiof, Nor. s.s., 891, O. Andersen, 3rd

Feb.—Saigon 29th Feb, Rice—Aagaard,

Thorsen & Co.

Germania, Ger. s.s., 1,713, H. Lorenzen, 9th

Jan.—Haiphong 7th Jan, Rice—J. & Co.

Haitian, Br. s.s., 1,123, J. B. Roach, 6th Feb.

—Fochow 29th Jan, Amoy 30th, and

Swatow 31st, Gen.—B. & S.

Hilary, Ger. s.s., 1,199, H. Uecker, 2nd Jan.

—Macassar 1st Jan, Gen.—J. C. J. L.

Japan, Br. s.s., 1,876, J. G. Oliff, 1st Feb.

—Nagasaki 28th Jan, Coal and Gen.—D. S.

& Co., Ltd.

Joshin Maru, Jap. s.s., 702, H. S. Smith, 6th

Feb.—Swatow 1st Feb, Gen.—O. S. K.

Kwaiyang, Br. s.s., 1,044, M. Dawson, 3rd

Feb.—Canton 2nd Feb, Gen.—B. & S.

Landard Scheiff, Ger. s.s., 1,072, H. Grandi, 4th

Feb.—Shanghai 31st Jan, Ballast—S. & Co.

Levanzo, Ital. s.s., 2,281, G. Belisto, 6th Feb.

—Bombay and Singapore, Gen.—C.

& Co.

Machew, Ger. s.s., 994, R. G. Zöllner, 31st

Jan.—Bangkok 21st Jan, Rice and Gen.

—M. & Co.

Manchuria, Am. s.s., 8,750, J. W. Saunders,

5th Feb.—San Francisco 7th Jan, and

Steamers Expected.

Tango Maru, Shanghai, N. Y. K., Feb. 9

Holby, B. & S., Feb. 9

Prinz Heinrich, Shanghai, H. & Co., Feb. 11

Goeben, Colombo, M. & Co., Feb. 11

Kaitang, Singapore, M. & Co., Feb. 11

Nippon Maru, Japan, N. Y. K., Feb. 12

Tainan, Sydney, B. & S., Feb. 12

Emp. of China, Vancouver, C. P. R. Co., Feb. 16

Ri-jun Maru, Bombay, N. Y. K., Feb. 18

Lalung, Calcutta, P. & A. Co., Feb. 19

Arabia, Astoria, P. & A. Co., Feb. 19

Basilia, Singapore, H. A. L., Mar. 3

The Ships Passed Canal.

3rd January—Aphelion, Polynesian, Nubia

Gleason, Nor. Druggists, Vore, 7th

January—Agamemnon, Glenloch, Manilla,

Indra, Sengalia, Yunnan, Brasilia,

Glamorgan, 2nd January—Joss Maru,

Ernest Simon, Athol, Hitachi Maru, 24th

January—Banslow, Longor, Cathay, Syria,

Sileta, (Ger.) 19th January—Laurie, Kielit,

Sachsen, Tourane, Helman, 21st January

—Manila, Monmouthshire, Saituma, Anti-

lochia, Patroclus, 24th January—Bismarck,

Palma, Kanagawa Maru, Sambla, Peking,

Palma, Tonka, Segovia, Tamba Maru, Yokohama

24th January—Hokkaido, Benavon, Sileta,

Mykonos, Mykonos, 31st January—Armand

Belle, Jap. Maru, Lower Cape, Sika,

Andros, Kichmar, 4th February—Glenloch,

Borneo, Dismal, Pelau, Perla, Benavon,

Arrivals at Home—3rd January—Patria,

Savoy, Prins Ludvig, 7th January—Pharos

Alfa, 10th January—Polynesian, Patria, 14th

January—Jaden, Alcinous, Kanabawa Maru,

17th January—Sileta, 18th January—Mora,

21st January—Achilles, Hitachi Maru, China,

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADOORIE & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT RESERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION, BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	\$125	\$125	{ \$1,000,000 \$11,750,000 \$12,750,000 }	\$1,797,167	{ \$1.15/- for 1-year ending 30.6.07 @ ex 2/2 3/16 = \$16.04	5 1/2 %	{ \$715 \$720 new issue London £70 }
Do. (new)	40,000	\$125	\$125	{ \$1,275 \$300,000 }	\$71,293	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1913	...	\$51
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	£7	£6	{ \$1,735 \$300,000 }	\$71,293	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1913	...	\$51
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,560,000 \$210,058 \$41,959 \$125,000 Tls. 100,000 Tls. 48,942 }	none	\$20 for 1906	8 1/2 %	\$245
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	{ \$3,000,000 \$700,000 \$2,300,000 Tls. 125,137.15 \$817,658 \$850,000 }	Tls. 204,474	{ Final of 7/6 per share making in all 15/- for 1906 = Tls. 2.05	6 %	Tls. 8 1/2 sellers
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	12,400	\$250	\$100	{ \$3,000,000 \$700,000 \$2,300,000 Tls. 125,137.15 \$817,658 \$850,000 }	\$1,460,490	{ Final of \$12 making \$42 for 1905 and interim of \$30 for 1906	5 %	\$830 buyers
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	8,000	\$100	\$60	{ \$1,560,000 \$210,058 \$41,959 \$125,000 Tls. 100,000 Tls. 48,942 }	\$394,520	\$12 for year ending 31.12. 5	...	{ \$152 \$142 }
Do. (new)	4,000	\$100	\$60	{ \$1,560,000 \$210,058 \$41,959 \$125,000 Tls. 100,000 Tls. 48,942 }	none	\$12 for year ending 31.12. 5	...	{ \$152 \$142 }
FIRE INSURANCES.								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	{ \$1,560,000 \$210,058 \$41,959 \$125,000 Tls. 100,000 Tls. 48,942 }	\$362,880	\$6 and bonus \$2 for 1905	8 1/2 %	\$97 buyers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,560,000 \$210,058 \$41,959 \$125,000 Tls. 100,000 Tls. 48,942 }	\$435,236	\$40 for 1905	12 %	\$335
SHIPPING.								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$7,000 \$264,038 \$26,088 \$250,000 Tls. 100,000 Tls. 48,942 }	\$365	\$1 for 1906	6 1/2 %	\$15
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$7,000 \$264,038 \$26,088 \$250,000 Tls. 100,000 Tls. 48,942 }	Nil.	\$4 for year ending 30.7. 1907	10 %	\$40
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd. ...	80,000	\$15	\$15	{ \$7,000 \$264,038 \$26,088 \$250,000 Tls. 100,000 Tls. 48,942 }	\$27,101	\$1 for 1st half-year ending 30.6.07	6 1/2 %	\$20 1/2
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred) Do. (Deferred)	60,000 60,000	£5 £5	£5 £5	{ \$60,000 £370,000 }	£3,604	\$1 for 1906 @ ex 2/2 3/16 = \$2.24 per share ..	3 1/2 %	{ \$38 \$28 }
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	200,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 54,372 £400,000 }	Tls. 13,327	Interim of Tls. 1 1/2 for account 1907	12 1/2 %	Tls. 46 sellers
Do. (Preference)	100,000	£1	£1	{ £4,871 \$50,000 }	£172,376	Interim of 1/- (Coupon No. 8) for a/c 1907 ..	4 1/2 %	Tls. 50 sellers
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited ..	10,000	\$10	\$10	{ Tls. 48,942 \$100,000 }	\$157	{ \$1.00 for year ending 30.4.1907 \$0.50 }	4 % 4 %	\$25 buyers \$12 1/2 buyers
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	{ Tls. 48,942 \$100,000 }	£172,376	Final of Tls. 2 making Tls. 6 for 1906	12 1/2 %	Tls. 47 sellers
Take Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	10,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 48,942 \$100,000 }	£172,376	Final of Tls. 2 making Tls. 6 for 1906	12 1/2 %	Tls. 47 sellers
REFINERIES.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$450,000 Tls. 100,000 }	10,218	\$8 for year ending 31.12.06	7 1/2 %	\$109 buyers
Luxon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	{ none Tls. 100,000 }	none	\$3 for 1907	...	\$15 sales
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 100,000 Tls. 100,000 }	Tls. 8,935	Tls. 4 (8 %) for year ending 31.8.06	5 %	Tls. 80
MINING.								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	100,000	£1	£1	{ £150,000 £84,398 }	£11,556	Final of 1/6 (No. 9) for 1907	7 1/2 %	Tls. 15.20 b.
Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited {	150,000 50,000	£1 £1	£1 £1	{ £150,000 £84,398 }	£11,358	No. 12 of 1/- = 48 cents	...	\$8
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.								
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	{ 164,124 Tls. 100,000 }	10,335	\$1.75 for year ending 31.12.06	11 1/2 %	\$15
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd. Do. (new)	10,000 20,000	\$40 \$50	\$40 \$50	{ \$100,000 \$130,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 }	3,047	Interim of \$2 for six months ending June 30th 1907	6 1/2 %	{ \$55 old \$53 new }
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	10,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$100,000 \$130,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 }	491,580	\$4 for 1st half-year ending June 30th 1907 ..	8 1/2 %	\$97 buyers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	15,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 100,000 Tls. 48,942 Tls. 100,000 Tls. 100,000 }	10,459	{ Interim of Tls. 2 1/2 for six months ending 31st October 1907 }	7 1/2 %	Tls. 78 buyers
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited ...	36,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 100,000 Tls. 100,000 Tls. 75,000 }	23,127	Interim of Tls. 8 for account 1907	8 1/2 %	Tls. 212 sales
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 15,000 Tls. 3,388 }	Tls. 3,388	Tls. 6 for 14 1/2 months ending 28.2.07	6 %	Tls. 105
Astor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai) ...	30,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$30,000 \$10,908 }	\$10,908	\$2 1/2 for year ending 30.6.07	11 1/2 %	\$20 1/2 buyers
Central Stores, Limited	50,125	\$15	\$15	{ \$15,000 \$1,178 }	\$9,178	\$1.80 for 1906	13 %	\$14 sales
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$64,975 \$35,075 }	10,225	\$4 for 1st half-year ending 30.6.07	7 1/2 %	\$104
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd. ...	50,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$100,000 \$100,000 }	3,915	Final of \$3 1/2 making in all \$7 for year ending 31.12.07	7 %	\$102 1/2
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited ...	10,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$27,427 \$50,000 }	\$4,621	70 cents for 1907	7 %	\$102 1/2
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	{ none \$1,089 }	\$1,089	\$2 1/2 for 1906	7 %	\$35 sellers
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 869,493 Tls. 170,000 }	Tls. 61,978	Interim of Tls. 3 for account 1907	7 %	Tls. 107 sales
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	{ none Tls. 170,000 }	11.54	{ Final of \$2.10 making in all \$4.10 for year ending 31.12.07 }	8 1/2 %	748
COTTON MILLS.								
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd. ...	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 150,000 Tls. 23,276 }	8,807	Tls. 2 1/2 for year ended 31.10.1907	4 1/2 %	Tls. 56 sales
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	5,000	\$10	\$10	{ Tls. 23,276 \$60,000 }	\$14,269	50 cents for year ending 31.7.07	5 %	\$10
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd. ...	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	{ Tls. 150,000 Tls. 150,000 }	Tls. 85,519	Tls. 6 for year ended 30.9.06 (8 %)	...	Tls. 55
Lao-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ none Tls. 28,257 }	Tls. 31,469	Tls. 8 for 1906	...	Tls. 72 1/2
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	{ Tls. 28,257 Tls. 28,257 }	Tls. 50,663	Tls. 50 for 1906	...	Tls. 270 buyers
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	{ £1,299 \$19,000 }	£638	1/3 per share for 1906	9 %	\$7 1/2
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	1,200	\$10	\$10	{ \$10,000 \$19,000 }	1653	\$3 for 1905	...	\$10 buyers
China-Borneo Company, Limited	10,000	\$12	\$12	{ none Tls. 50,000 }	Nil.	\$1 for 1904	...	\$10 1/2
China Flour Mill Co., Limited	4,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 50,000 Tls. 889 }	Tls. 889	Final of Tls. 5 making Tls. 10 for 1905 ..	...	Tls. 51 sellers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	40,000	\$10	\$10	{ none Tls. 125,000 }	125,000	60 cents for year ended 28.2.05	...	£6
Do. Do. special shares	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ none Tls. 125,000 }	125,000	80 cents on 100,000 shares for 1907	9 %	£9
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd. ...	25,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$120,000 \$5,000 }	3,903	\$1.30 for year ending 31.7.07	7 1/2 %	\$17
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	25,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	{ \$5,000 \$11,000 }	\$2,974	Interim of 50 cents per share for a/c 1907 ..	8 1/2 %	\$11 1/2 buyers
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$11,000 \$186,000 }	110,804	\$2 1/2 for year ending 28.2.07	11 1/2 %	\$21 buyers
Hall & Holt, Limited	21,000	\$20	\$20	{ \$186,000 none }	115,002	1 per share for year ending 28.2.07	6 1/2 %	\$15
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	{ none \$105,000 }	\$2,953	Interim of \$4 for 1 year ending June 30th 07	9 1/2 %	\$240
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$105,000 \$65,000 }	\$4,311	Interim of 80 cents per share for a/c 1907 ..	8 %	\$25
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ Tls. 547,500 Tls. 27,603 }	Tls. 10,374	{ Final of Tls. 7 1/2 and bonus of Tls. 2 1/2 mak- ing in all Tls. 10 for 1907 }	8 1/2 %	Tls. 410 buyers
Maatschappij tot Exploitatie van Landbouw-erf- plochten in Langkat, Limited	25,000	Gs. 100	Gs. 100	{ Tls. 27,603 none }	\$2,555	1st per share or period from 19th Oct. to 30th Apr. 07	...	\$13
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	25,000	\$10	\$10	{ none \$2,555 }	Dr. P. 34,324	None	...	16 buyers
Peak Tramways Company (new)	25,000	\$10	\$10	{ none \$2,555 }	Dr. P. 34,324	None	...	Tls. 113 sellers
Philippine Company, Limited	67,500	\$10	\$10	{ none \$2,555 }	Dr. P. 34,324	Interim of Tls. 3 1/2 for account 1907	7 1/2 %	Tls. 45 sales
Shanghai Gas Company, Limited	24,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 100,000 Tls. 67,323 }	Tls. 7,990	Tls. 4 for 1905	...	Tls. 64 sellers
Shanghai Horse Bazaar Co., Ltd.	5,400	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 67,323 Tls. 8,000 }	Tls. 9,751	Final of Tls. 5 and Tls. 10 for 1906	...	Tls. 124 sales
Shanghai Pulp and Paper Company, Limited	4,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 8,000 Tls. 24,820 }	Tls. 3,354	Interim of Tls. 5 for a/c 1907	8 %	Tls. 360 buyers
Shanghai Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	{ Tls. 24,820 Tls. 50,000 }	Tls. 7,843	Interim of 15/- for account 1907 (old) ..	...	120
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited	16,350	£20	£20	{ Tls. 190,000 none }	Tls. 85,592	Interim of 11/3 for account 1907 (new) ..	...	10 sellers
South China Mopping Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	{ none none }	Dr. 441,934	None	...	Tls. 97 sellers
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$5	\$5	{ none none }	478	40 cents for year ending 31.5.07	6 1/2 %	\$11
Tientsin Waterworks Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 15,295 Tls. 4,000 }	Tls. 201	Tls. 6 1/2 for year ending 30.4.07	...	Tls. 97 sellers
Union Waterboard Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ none none }	349	First year	...	\$11
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$4	{ \$55,000 \$50,000 }	\$1,360	{ 80 cents on 9,000 ord. shares and \$19.80 on 100 Founders shares for year ending 31.5.07 }	8 %	\$10
Watson, (A. S.) & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$500,000 \$55,000 }	\$5,482	Interim of 30 cents for account 1907	6 1/2 %	\$10 1/2 buyers
William Powell, Limited	15,000	\$10	\$10	{ none none }	341	{ Final of 30 cts. making 80 cts. for the year }	...	\$5 1/2 buyers

The Hongkong Telegraph.

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

NEW SERIES No. 5686

號六初月正年四十三緒光

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1908.

五拜禮

號七月二英曆

STREET, HONGKONG.

NOTICE.
All communications intended for publication in "The Hongkong Telegraph" should be addressed to The Editor, 1, The House, Road, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Address.
Ordinary business communications should be addressed to The Manager.
The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejected MS., nor to return any Contribution.
SUBSCRIPTION RATES (IN ADVANCE).
Daily—\$10 per annum.
Weekly—\$15 per annum.
The rates per quarter and per month, proportional.
The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.50 per quarter is charged for postage. The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is 50 cents per quarter.
Single Copies, Daily, ten cents; Weekly, twenty-five cents.

CONTENTS.

Births, Marriage and Deaths.
Leading Articles:—
War against Vagrancy.
The Tragedy in Portugal.
Hongkong: French Consular Report.
Hongkong Shipping Disabilities.
Education of Chinese in England.
Sir Frederick's Sympathy.
A New Token Coin.
The Late King Carlos.
West River Shipping.
Telegrams:—
Japanese Steamer Arrested.
Despatch of Chinese Gunboat.
Meetings:—
Legislative Council.
Lloyd's Register of Shipping.
Sanitary Board.
Legal Intelligence:—
Alleged Contempt of Court.
A Partnership Squabble.
Action against a Prisoner.
Police:—
Fracas in a Bar-room.
A Jealous House-boy and his Libellous Hand-bill.
How a Life was Saved.
Desperate Gamblers.
Trouble in Bridge Street.
Correspondence:—
Manila Carnival.
St. Vincent de Paul Society.
Miscellaneous Articles and Reports:—
The Portuguese Crisis.
The Tragedy in Portugal.
Royal Sanitary Institute.
Loss of S.S. "H. Sang".
Interport Football.
A Harbour Fatale.
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.
Hongkong Merchant Honoured.
St. Peter's Church.
Volunteer Corps Orders.
Canton Day by Day.
The Shanghai Boycott.
The Huangpu Piracy.
Shanghai Municipal Election.
Japan and the Powers.
Inspector-General of Customs.
A Shanghai Spoof.
The New Steam Fire-boat for Shanghai.
Yarn Trade in Japan.
The "Russian Spy" Murder.
Small-pox on Board N. Y. K. "Nikko Maru".
The Specie Bank and Drafts on Cotton.
The Manila Carnival.
New Hotel for Manila.
To the Homeward Bounder.
Recollections of a Secretary.
Singapore Governor's Clerk.
Miao Tribe of Celestia.
Towhange in Crocodile's Stomach.
Commercial:—
Yarn Market.
Exchange.
Local and General.

children. This, of course, involves the providing of work, a task beset with difficulties, but probably easier in that country than in this Colony, as they have immense tracts of available land which could be brought into cultivation, and this, it is affirmed, would conduce to the prosperity of the country. It is not suggested that this form of employment should be made compulsory for vagrants on the beach in Hongkong. At all events, attention is being turned in that direction, in Norway, though for the immediate present they are depending for their supply of work on the needs and applications of the citizens. This, however, is not likely to be sufficiently regular or abundant, and a speedy difficulty may arise from the character of those who are forced into employment. Decent people may reasonably shrink from taking them into their service, and if they are required to work in conjunction with others their pace may be far too slow, and consequently damaging to the whole establishment. The provision of work is a vital point, in the opinion of the *Journal*, which proceeds to remark that on its solution largely depends the whole scheme. The financial condition of the country may be a powerful incentive—it is poor and cannot keep those who will not work. Besides, the people are industrious and appear to loath the slothful and the skulker. That the country means business can be further inferred from a suggested method of preventing escape through the possibility of work being irregular and intermittent. A person may be ordered by the police to go to the labour bureau, but not do so, and, on the other hand, there may not be any work. Both these contingencies are realized so the idea is to give an unsuccessful applicant a card which will be evidence of obedience, and also state when the next visit must be paid. This is a detail that may be varied, but it indicates the size of the meshes of this official net. Suppose a person refuses to do the work assigned, or leaves it without reason, or is dismissed through bad conduct, and within a year either he or his dependents come on the poor law for relief in consequence of the return to "lazy" habits, then the authorities can send him to the workhouses for eighteen months, or for three years if it is a second offence. The workhouse is an institution between a prison and an English workhouse, and the chief points are that liberty is forfeited, begging is impossible, and they must face either work, hunger or punishment. The provision with regard to tramps is most stringent. A person found roaming about and endangering the safety of others is liable to detention in the same establishment for three, and up to six years. The course is clear and effective. The individuals are first watched by the police and then warned that they must get a fixed residence within a given time, and if they do not they are taken in charge. Some option is reserved to the police as to whether they will send a lazy person to the workhouse or to the legal home—should they find out where it is—but the decision rests with the police. In this connection it is important to know that the police have certain judicial functions unknown to such officers in England. It is quite possible—and even probable—that some will be found who are unable to settle because too poor, and in these circumstances they are to have a house found for them, the funds for which being provided from money set apart for the purpose. The place in the first instance is considered by the police, but there is reserved the right of appeal to a higher court.

THE TRAGEDY IN PORTUGAL.

(4th February.)

Never since the tragic death of the King and Queen of Serbia has the civilised world been so shocked as it was on Saturday when it became known that King Carlos of Portugal and the Crown Prince had been murdered in the streets of Lisbon the previous afternoon, on their return from a drive to Villa Vicosa. It is well known that Portugal has been in a state bordering on civil war for some months past. Indeed since the dissolution of the last Cabinet, King Carlos governed his Kingdom almost autocratically, with Senhor Joao Franco as the dictator. It will be admitted that His Most Faithful Majesty had every confidence in the Premier, but, unfortunately, instead of eliciting the sympathy of the Republican party, Dictator Franco sought to reduce chaos into order in the unsettled kingdom with far too drastic a hand. The result was that he alienated even the House of Peers from the monarchial adherents. General da Cunha, who was the leader of the peers, seceded from the Government and openly declared his republican tendencies in opposition to the dictatorship of Minister Franco, and the resignation of Senhor da Cunha further estranged the House of Lords from the Government by the loss of three members of the loyal party. This briefly we have presented the political position of Portugal prior to the culmination of the crisis in the murder of the King and the heir to the throne. It is true that the Franco remedied much of the rottenness that existed in the ministry of the former Government, but instead of proceeding with reforms with tact and judgment he used the hand of the dictator, alienating the support of the Peers, by establishing censorship upon the most trivial of pretexts and, consequently, estranging himself from the influential student party who were more inclined to the Republicans than to the monarchists; again, by drastic measures in suppressing the incontinent mutinies in the army and in certain sections of the army—by his rough and ready methods which failed to find favour with the people who were in a state of ferment against the

Government. All these things precipitated matters, which in the present state of things we can only imagine must have brought about the tragedy recorded in our Geographic columns. Of course, it cannot be accepted that our sympathies are with the cause of the Republican party, for, however just might have been the clamour of the people for an adjustment of affairs, they could have succeeded in obtaining their claims in a constitutional rather than an anarchical way. With foreign Powers, the King of Portugal was *persona grata*, and his relations with King Edward were more than cordial. Had he but maintained the same relations with his own people Portugal might well have emerged from the crisis through which there was ample evidence, she was passing within recent days. But his Majesty's faith in the Dictator had led him astray, and that was probably his only if it was not his greatest fault. With the death of the young and promising Crown Prince must be deplored the loss of a valued life. In him Portugal has lost one who would have attempted to elevate the kingdom in the eyes of the world and to secure the affection of his subjects. His recent African tour was instigated, according to the Republican Press, by the Prime Minister, who, it was suggested, sought the removal of the young and enthusiastic Prince, in order to carry out his measures untrammelled and unimpeded by one who did not happen to share his views. In the untimely death of the Crown Prince, therefore, we can only observe one of those unhappy events which has deprived Portugal of one of her best and most highly esteemed sons. Had not fate decreed his death, and had he followed in the succession instead of his infant brother, theregeneration of the country might have been accomplished. With all Britishers, the Portuguese community of Hongkong have our sincere sympathy and the letter of His Excellency to the Consul-General for Portugal, Mr. Romano, fully expresses our feelings when he says: "I express my abhorrence of the dastardly crime which befell Portugal of a monarch and one who was always a personal friend of my own King."

HONGKONG: FRENCH CONSULAR REPORT.

One or two interesting points are raised in the somewhat belated report of the Navigation and Commercial Business of Hongkong during 1906 by M. Soulanges-Tessier, G. of the French Consulate, remarks the *L. & C. Express* in its editorial columns. Dealing with the trade in articles of clothing, the writer notes a growing change of mode evident among the Chinese. The best European material is more in demand, and although the Chinese are still some way from the general adoption of Western costumes, they are commencing to manufacture after their own style with European wools, cottons, &c. M. Tessier does not fail to note, too, that if German competition in shipping and other directions has remained stationary, Japanese competition has very forcibly come to the front, with the result that in the matter of shipping, Japan has now the third rank, which was relinquished during the war, thus compelling France to take fourth place. France, however, still occupies third rank in the general total of the transactions of Hongkong, thanks to the support of her Asiatic possessions; but, in view of the considerable activity shown by the Japanese and the small difference separating the two countries, the writer thinks there is every reason to fear that France will soon pass to the fourth place.

HONGKONG SHIPPING DISABILITIES.

Some time ago the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce—on the complaints of ship-owners—communicated with the Colonial Office, pointing out that under a Hongkong Ordinance, while a British steamship was forbidden to take thence a complement of Chinese coolies under contract to work on the Panama Canal, a German steamer was permitted without hindrance to undertake the transportation. It was pointed out that the Ordinance forbade any British ship to take persons under labour contracts from a certain distance, but there was no prohibition similarly against a foreign vessel. Lord Elgin closed the correspondence by a letter received on 31st Dec. at the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, stating that he could not see his way to make any amendment as proposed in the Hongkong Ordinance. Colonel Goffey, of the Liverpool Shipowners' Association, said it was clear that in this matter foreign ships had an advantage over British ships even in British ports. At the suggestion of Sir Alfred Jones, the president of the Chamber, reports the *London and China Express*, he resolved to communicate further with Lord Elgin, laying emphasis on the advantage given to foreign over British shipping.

EDUCATION OF CHINESE IN ENGLAND.

(6th February.)

We have received from the London office of the China Association for the furtherance of the education of Chinese students in England. The Committee is under the chairmanship of the Right Honourable Cecil Clements Smith, C.M.G., F.R.S., who will be remembered in Hongkong as one of the first registrars and protectors of

Chinese in this Colony. This Committee has been formed in response to a suggestion from Sir John Jordan, K.C.M.G., His Majesty's Minister in Peking, that the growing desire evinced by the literary and commercial classes in China to send their sons abroad for education in foreign schools, Universities and technical institutions should be encouraged by responsive action in England. It was pointed out by Sir J. Jordan that in consequence of the lack of accurate knowledge on the part of the Chinese gentry as to the facilities that could be obtained for the education of Chinese youths in England, uncertainty as to the cost of such education and the absence of definite information as to the provision of suitable schools and homes for their sons on arrival in England, the number of youths who went to England was considerably less than that of those who were sent to countries where detailed information on these points was ready to hand. To the circular is attached a table, prepared from information obtained from numbers of Schools, Colleges, Hospitals, Railways, Engineering Works and Technical Institutes. It is intended to supply this want, and to enable those who are interested in the question to see for themselves what will be the approximate cost of educating Chinese youths in England in various departments of study, technical or otherwise. A register of institutions which are prepared to accept Chinese youths has been compiled by the Committee, as well as a list of families, private tutors and boarding establishments who are willing to receive Chinese students and to arrange for their board, lodging or instruction. The Committee are prepared to arrange that Chinese youths shall be met on arrival in England and duly placed in such schools or institutions as their parents may wish them to join. Arrangements can also be made for the provision of homes for students during vacation time. A list will be kept of the addresses of all students wishing to avail themselves of the services of the Committee, who will be prepared to keep in touch with these students and to afford them at all times their advice and assistance. Attention is called to the fact that the minimum estimate for the annual expenses of a Chinese student in England is from £190 to £300, that fees are invariably payable in advance, and that it is most desirable that no student should be sent to England who is not possessed of at least an elementary knowledge of the English language. The Committee will insist that no sectarian teaching shall be imposed upon students against the expressed wishes of their parents or guardians. Considering the objections which many Chinese parents hold—and we write from personal knowledge—to the inculcating of religious tenets and principles opposed to their own, the Committee have done well to give prominence to the fact that no sectarian teaching will be forced upon the Chinese students. At the present time from Hongkong alone there are no less than a dozen boys of Chinese parentage pursuing their studies in England, and had the facilities now assured by the Committee been available previously there could have been no question that many others who have been sent elsewhere than England would have found their way also to schools in the Home country much to their own advantage and to the benefit of the educational institutions with which we are more familiar.

SIR FREDERICK'S SYMPATHY.

(6th February.)

On more than one occasion since his assumption of the administration of the Government of this Colony, His Excellency Sir Frederick Lugard has given ample manifestations of his intention to govern the heterogeneous body, of which this cosmopolitan community is composed, in a manner in keeping with the best traditions of England, which has earned for her the success she has so conspicuously achieved in her material advancement of her Colonies. In moving the resolution of sympathy in the Legislative Council, this afternoon, with the Portuguese people on their recent tragic loss, the Governor—who is not given to flights of oratory—expressed the sympathy of the Council and of the Colony in a manner which is certain to earn the appreciation and respect, not only of the people of Portugal (whom the kindly expressions of condolence are certain to reach by telegram), but of the Government and the inhabitants of the ancient neighbouring Colony, and the large section of the law-abiding Portuguese community of Hongkong who, from the foundation of this British Colony, have been the coadjutors in the building up of Hongkong's present-day prosperity. That the Governor's sympathetic reference to the people of an ancient Ally of his own Sovereign will meet with responsive sentiments from those very people with whom he is brought more or less in indirect contact in his everyday official duties, we entertain no doubt. We feel certain that his kindly disposition and friendly feeling towards the largely preponderant Chinese community, added to his present faithful reference to the second largest section of the citizens of the Island, will earn for His Excellency much of that good-will which the first days of his regime had augured for the present holder of the reins of the administration.

A NEW TOKEN COIN.

Singapore has often been held up as an example for Hongkong to follow in the matter of the exclusion of the alien and the prohibition of operation of the local cur-

rency. The report of the majority of the Subsidary Coin Committee advocates that course. To be up to date with the information derivable from the sister Colony as regards its currency should be of advantage to Hongkong where the much debated question of its currency has not yet been removed from the pale of practical politics. The *Singapore Free Press* announces that changes and more changes in the current coin of the Colony will in time perhaps habituate the native to almost anything that bears the King's head. Certainly they are having enough practice to drive out of their minds all idea of rejecting a coin because it differs from a previous one. In describing the new Straits coin, our contemporary says:—There has just come into our hands the new fifty-cent piece. It is a nice handy little coin, just the size of a one-cent copper piece of which it is almost the exact copy in silver; the obverse is precisely the same, save that the copper takes the die better and shows up much more detail in the King's Head than the silver. The reverse has "Straits Settlements, Half Dollar 1907" round the margin "50 cents" in the centre, the marginal letters being a fraction larger in the silver coin than in the copper one. Both the coins are milled—which is a mistake. They will line up beautifully in rouleaux and a little mercury round the edge of the baser coin will enable it to pass muster in a roll of coin. Besides that there will be no distinguishing one coin from the other in the dark. That perhaps won't affect Europeans who seldom carry copper cents, but probably will lead to much deception among the natives and possibly will do something to discredit the half dollar which the Governor hoped would "become the standard coin of the Colony." The new coin is about proportional to the English shilling—a little larger and a little more silver, to represent the 2s. 2d. which it does. It is obviously a token coin, and cannot in size or weight be easily confused with either a rupee or a shilling.

THE LATE KING CARLOS.

Home papers to hand by the mail to-day make further reference to the intended visit of the late King of Portugal to Brazil. King Carlos, who it was stated, had accepted the courteous invitation of Dr. Moreira Penna, the President of the United States of Brazil, to visit that country in May next, was to land at Rio Janeiro very nearly about the centenary of the first arrival of the Portuguese Royal Family in that country. Dom Pedro IV, King of Portugal, became Pedro I. of Brazil in 1822, and three years later Portugal "recognised the independence" of this empire beyond the seas. His first Emperor reigned for a decade, and then abdicated in favour of Pedro II., who held on till some three years before his death in 1891. His daughter by the Princess Theresa of Bourbon-Sicily is the Comtesse d'Eu. The Imperial line of Brazil is extinct on the spear side. The sometime Royal line of Braganza is represented by Dom Miguel, whose mother, sometime titular Queen of Portugal, is of a religious order at Ryde, I. W.

WEST RIVER SHIPPING.

Reliable information has reached us that the shipping "pool" on the West River, composed of the British, West River Steamship Co., Messrs. Banker & Co., and Messrs. Edwards & Co., has been dissolved. These three companies operating a fleet of six steamers have been running successfully on the West River for the last three years, and the news comes as a surprise in view of the proposed formation of a Chinese shipping company. Competition, which is always good for trade, is sometimes ruinous to shipping concerns with small capital, and in the present case a cut-throat competition of freight rates will certainly prove disastrous to those with the smaller purse. The "shipping pool" had hitherto combined for self-protection and union, and as the combination was not formed with a view of charging excessive freight rates, the "pool" was eminently satisfactory to shippers. The general competition began on the 5th instant, and already preferential rates and rebates are being freely offered to shippers who are naturally availing themselves of the opportunity. Two of the above companies are increasing their fleets by two vessels each, so it is rumoured, and with the present stagnant state of trade on the West River, it is hardly conceivable that the additional tonnage is warranted. Regarding the advent of the proposed Chinese shipping company on the West River we are credibly informed that the scheme is not likely to be realized. It will be remembered that the scheme was first suggested in Wuchow by one of the officials at a meeting held there during the height of the West River Patrol agitation. When the official in question said he was willing to back his proposal with \$100,000 in shares the scheme was seized with avidity at the time, not only in Wuchow, but was promised the enthusiastic support of Canton, Samshui, etc. At the period, when the scheme was suggested, the idea was the formation of a Chinese shipping company to boycott British vessels, as a protest to the maintenance of the British patrol of the West River. Since then the British flotilla has been withdrawn, outstanding claims for piracy on British vessels are in a fair way of being definitely settled, and the main object for which it was proposed to institute the new shipping concern have fallen to the ground. It is now reported from Wuchow that the official who so freely offered to

take up \$100,000 of shares in the new shipping concern, is backing out of his promise and others who had undertaken to follow largely in the new venture, are also not keen on taking up the shares allotted to them. The utmost difficulty is being experienced by the promoters of the new company to have their shares subscribed and it is confidently said that the new shipping company will not materialize. The dividends under which such a company, if started, would have to contend, with have already been given in our columns, and we reiterate our former opinion. Meanwhile the breaking up of the "pool" on the West River constitutes itself into a fight for the trade of the river between British and Chinese vessels, and we are confident of the ability of British interests, maintaining their supremacy and holding their own.

Telegrams.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.
JAPANESE STEAMER ARRESTED NEAR MACAO.

CONVOYED UNDER GUNBOAT ESCORT TO CANTON.

[From a Correspondent.]

Macao, 7th February, 1908, 8.45 a.m.

A Japanese steamer [s.s. *Tatsu Maru No. 2*] has been seized by the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs. She was conveyed to Canton yesterday, at five o'clock in the afternoon, escorted by the Chinese revenue cruiser *Lung-tung* and three Chinese gunboats.

At the time of her seizure, the s.s. *Tatsu Maru No. 2* was anchored in Chinese territorial waters, awaiting a pilot and the rise of the tide to enable her to enter the roadstead.

The cargo of the s.s. *Tatsu Maru No. 2* had not been discharged.

Mr. A. J. Basto, the leading barrister-at-law, has been retained and proceeds to Hongkong to-day to confer with the Japanese Consul in your Colony in connection with the arrest of the steamer.

3.10 p.m.

The Japanese vessel, which was seized, brought a cargo of 1,500 Mauser rifles and 40,000 rounds of ammunition.

The shipment was consigned to the Chinese firm of Kwong Yee & Co., of Macao.

It is alleged that, besides the foregoing warlike stores, there were on board 750 Mauser rifles, not mentioned in the ship's manifest.

DESPATCH OF CHINESE GUNBOAT.

THE "PO DIK" PROCEEDS UNDER SEALED ORDERS.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 6th February.

A few days ago, Captain Wu Tsung-yao, with a number of foreign-drilled troops, on board the Chinese Government gunboat *Po Di*, hurriedly put out to sea under sealed orders.

In view of the smuggling of firearms and ammunitions, so frequently effected, into the interior of the Province, by sampans and other native craft, the Canton high authorities have given instructions to the different Customs throughout the Province to, in future, register and number all such vessels within the limits of their jurisdiction in order to prevent them from, speculatively pursuing the unlawful traffic.

In view of the fact that the relations between the Government of China and Japan have not been recently maintained upon the most amicable terms, in consequence of the differences of the Manchurian question, and the Chinese misunderstanding, the arrest of the Japanese steamer reported in our former telegram may lead to protected international negotiations, which are of apparently little moment may be invested with an interest not at present discernible.

It became an endeavor, therefore, to secure an interview with the Consul-General by the firm of armistices at Macao by reason of whose consignment of military stores ostensibly, the Japanese steamer *Tatsu Maru No. 2* is now under arrest by the Provincial Government of Canton. A *London Telegraph* representative located Mr. A. J. Basto, the leading Macao barrister, at the King Edward Hotel, from whom we learned a narrative of the incidents leading to the arrest of the steamer, has been obtained. Counsel was retained by the Chinese firm of armistices at Macao known as Kwong Yee & Co. Mr. Basto explained that in Hongkong, some 400,000 rounds of ammunition and arms or warlike stores unless licensed by the

The Hongkong Telegraph

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

ISSUED GRATIS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1908.

WAR AGAINST VAGRANCY.

(1st February.)

For some time the Norwegians have had under serious consideration how best to deal with idlers, beggars, tramps and drunkards, a question which perennially crops up in Hongkong. They have passed a special act which enables the authorities to deal in a wholesale way with able-bodied loafers, beggars, tramps, and drunkards who shrink from their duty to their dependents. An able-bodied man who will not work says the *Free Press* "Law Officers' Journal" should be treated by the police as a vagrant, and be sent to the workhouse. The law is to be applied to employment. Thus direct official action is taken against idling and loafing. It is to be prevented by the police, and the community for support, or so saying that his family becomes a charge on the poor law, the interpretation clause to include even a man's divorced wife and his illegitimate

Government of the Colony. For such privilege heavy fees are imposed by the Government. For 1st class licences the fee per annum is \$1,200; and for 2nd class licences the yearly fee is \$600. Counsel produced a permit signed by the Colonial Secretary of Macao whereby one Iuchi, a Chinese, of Kwong Vo & Co. was allowed to import direct from Japan into Macao the quantities of arms and ammunition, as per endorsement, subject to the regulations under date the 19th August, 1907. The restrictions were that, upon landing, the arms, etc., were to be stored in the Government depot, and could only be issued therefrom under official permit. The endorsement on the licence related to the importation of 1,500 Mauser rifles and 40,000 cartridges for such rifles.

Information is that the rifles were shipped by the firm of A. W. & Co., of Osaka, Japan, and that Messrs. Ataka & Co., of Hongkong, had been requested to see that they were duly delivered at Macao. The agents for the steamer in Hongkong are said to be Cheong Fat & Co. The steamer carried, besides, a cargo of coal for Hongkong. She left Moji for Macao direct. The *Tatsu Maru* arrived off Macao on the 6th inst. and as she is a vessel with a draft, when loaded, of 22 feet, as explained to our representative by Mr. Basto, she could not approach nearer than Point Cabrita, near Macao. There she cast anchor. Meanwhile Kwong Vo & Co. made arrangements to obtain the discharge of their cargo, while the *Tatsu Maru* was awaiting a rise in the tide and a Chinese pilot to take her into the roadstead. Mr. Basto, when questioned, stated that the pilot was obtained from the Harbour Office at Macao. Two Government launches with a cargo boat, and the usual force of Police then proceeded to board the *Tatsu Maru*. A representative of Kwong Vo went with the party. Upon their arrival at the place where the steamer was anchored, they discovered that she was outside Portuguese boundaries and within the territorial waters of China. The party then returned, after leaving the Chinese pilot aboard the Japanese vessel. It is affirmed that no attempt was made to discharge any portion of the cargo into the junk.

A report was then made to the Harbour Master at Macao, who deputed his assistant, Second-Lieutenant Garcia Ventura, to ascertain the exact position of the *Tatsu Maru*. On the following day, 6th inst., Lieut. Ventura, with a staff, accompanied by representatives of Kwong Vo, steamed out to the vessel at Point Cabrita. True enough, he found that the steamer was beyond Macao waters.

The launch then steamed close to the *Tatsu Maru* with the intention of boarding her and of suggesting to the Japanese skipper to steam into Macao roadway. To their surprise they were hailed by a Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs launch, through the megaphone, and told that no one was allowed to board the steamer which was under arrest. In effect, the Customs officials considered the *Tatsu Maru* a pirate. On board of her, Customs officers and Chinese sailors had been placed. The gangway was removed. Two Chinese gunboats stood by as sentinels and two revenue launches were hovering around to prevent communication with the captured vessel.

Baffled in his mission, the Assistant Harbour Master returned to Macao and reported the result of his surprise to his superior officer. Presumably acting under instructions from the Provincial authorities at Canton, the *Tatsu Maru*, under escort of two Chinese gunboats, the revenue cruiser *Lung King* and a Customs launch, was ordered to proceed to Canton.

Kwong Vo & Co. promptly sought legal advice and retained the leading Portuguese Counsel, Mr. A. J. Basso, from whom our representative gathered the above details. Mr. Basto then and there sought an interview with the Lappa Commissioner of Customs residing at Macao. The subject was argued at some length and ultimately the Commissioner expressed his inability to intervene in the question as being out of his jurisdiction being within that of the Viceroy of Canton. The next step that suggested itself to Counsel was a visit to Hongkong to confer with Messrs. Ataka & Co. and the Japanese Consul here. Mr. H. Okumura, the local manager of the Japanese firm, had had no report from either the Captain or the officers of the *Tatsu Maru*, his presumption being that the officers had not yet been permitted to place themselves in communication with the Hongkong office by telegram. Mr. Okumura informed our representative that his Chinese compradore returned from Macao to-day and had no information beyond the fact that the vessel had been arrested. It was his firm's intention to send a Japanese gentleman up to Canton to-night, there to confer with their Consul with a view to suitable representations being made to the Viceroy, to obtain the vessel's release.

Owing to the Acting Japanese Consul's absence on board the Rear-Admiral's flagship, Mr. Basto had had no opportunity of consulting with Mr. Mashiko, but we understand that the Consul disclaims his power of intervention as the seizure having been made in Chinese territorial waters, was beyond his jurisdiction. The matter must, therefore, be carried to Canton for adjudication.

The interview, before retiring, asked Counsel's opinion on the legal aspect of the case according to Portuguese law. We give the opinion in Mr. Basto's own words. He said:—"The fact of the Japanese steamer anchoring off Point Cabrita, near Macao, there to await the rise of the tide in order to proceed to Portuguese waters, is not, in itself, an unlawful act on the part of the steamer. Following precedents, many steamers from West River ports and Kwong-chow-wan do so frequently, whenever there is not enough water for them to reach Portuguese waters."

"The cargo was being consigned from Japan to Macao, with the full cognizance of, and permission from, the Government, under manifest and bills of lading; therefore, no smuggling was ever intended. There was no need of consulting the Chinese Government because, although the ship passed through Chinese waters en route, according to International Law, the Chinese Government has no power to seize the vessel, since it is no violation of the law to carry arms from one foreign port to another foreign port, except when such contraband is landed in Chinese territory."

"These cargoes of arms can be sold to the Macao and the Timor Governments, or to private individuals. The Portuguese Government has more than once bought Mausers and cartridges, thus they are not necessarily for Chinese rebels."

"Dealing in arms and ammunition is lawful in Macao, under permits, issued by the Government, under Ordinance of the 19th of August, 1907, by which all munitions of war, on their arrival at Macao, must be landed and stored in the Government depot, whence they can only be removed upon permits issued by the Government who exercise most strict supervision. From these circumstances it will be seen that it is impossible to sell the arms to the rebels. Such permits to deal in arms are only issued to persons whom the Government have no cause to distrust."

"The fact of the junk carrying Portuguese troops to protect the landing of the arms and cartridges proves that the Government

was cognizant of the consignment. The Government thus showed its wish to protect a legitimate trade. Moreover, the Macao Government follows the same practice as the Hongkong Government in this respect."

"The Assistant Harbour Master went to ascertain in whose territorial waters the steamer was lying awaiting the necessary conditions to enter the roadstead. But permission to proceed aboard was refused by the Customs officials who had then been in possession of the steamer. This is a discourtesy to the Portuguese Government who will no doubt, in my opinion, take due notice of this act."

"We have related the story of the arrest of the *Tatsu Maru* from the Chinese importers' standpoint. What the justification is, on the part of the Customs officials for the arrest, we are unable to state. Suffice to say that the question will probably engage much negotiation between the two Governments concerned before it reaches settlement."

CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.)

MANILA CARNIVAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH." Sir,—I enclose herewith copy of the first "Proclamation of the King of the Orient to His Loyal Subjects," advising the people of the Philippines of the forthcoming arrival of the King of the Occident, for attendance at the Philippine Carnival, to be held in this city March 27 to February 3, 1908. I request that you kindly give it space in your valued paper, if possible.

Assuring you that such a courtesy will be greatly appreciated—I am, etc.,

H. S. HOWLAND,
Chairman, Publicity Committee.
Headquarters Philippine Carnival Association,
Hotel de France, Escolta, Manila, P.I.

[Enclosure.]

PROCLAMATION

OF THE

KING OF THE ORIENT

TO HIS LOYAL SUBJECTS.

ROYAL EDICT—ALINAM IX, KING OF THE ORIENT.

Let all ye Heralds and Couriers proclaim our royal condescension to the uttermost boundaries of our realm.

Our Imperial Cousin, King of the Occident, and his Royal Consort have graciously acquainted us of their excellent and honourable intent to journey to imperial state to our ancient and historical domain, to pleasure us with assurances of their most distinguished consideration.

Attended by his Queen and Maid of Honor—our beauty and sparkling wit famed in troubadour song and poet's madrigal, escorted by gallant Couriers and dashing Cavaliers, intrepid Knights and invincible Paladins of a later, yet prouder, Empire, conveyed in floating palaces flung with jewelled panoply and cloth of gold—it fairs our Royal Peace of Mind to give adequate reception to such magnificence.

Hol therefore, loyal subjects all give instant haste to car and gauds, come forth to meet and receive our Royal Mandate.

From far Cathay, remotest Ind, and Nippon's lovely isles, let our liegemen be assembled.

Let the beauty, the grace, the loveliness of our fairest women give superb setting to our Queen and wreath this auspicious occasion with a glorious and unforgettable halo.

Let our embowered cannon acclaim our welcome.

Blare of trumpets shout forth our joy from battlemented walls, and from our towers the bells peal out our gladness to the world.

Let our vessels be decorated and draped in joyous colours, and music sit enthroned therein that our Royal Cousin may know that music is our recreation.

Let the arts, the industry, and the commerce of our realm be symbolized in floats, which shall parade our thoroughfares in orderly review before our august visitors, that they may know that the fine and useful arts, diversified industry, a world-embracing commerce employ our anxious hours.

It is our Royal Pleasure that those of our subjects excelling in the beauty, symbolism, artistic symmetry of such floats shall receive a special indication of our royal favour.

Let our Armies and Navies be assembled, and in feats of valour, contests in arms, and grand manoeuvre give evidence to our Royal Cousin of their glorious history and ability for future achievements.

Let our ancient Olympic games, the Grand Hippodrome, and dashing chariot races be revived.

Let all the airy, fancy and bright fabric of our realm be harmoniously joined in one grand masterpiece of gaiety, with all the yore-time joyousness—a farewell Bal Masque to our Royal Visitors.

Just and joust and Tournament are our Ministers.

Amnesty to the bright, the gay, the clever.

Our Royal Visitors are expected on the twenty-seventh day of the second month in the year of our reign the First.

Our Royal Heralds will proclaim our wishes from time to time.

Witness our Royal Sanction.

ALINAM IX,
King of the Orient.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL SOCIETY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH." Sir,—I have the pleasure of enclosing an account for public information, of the proceeds of the two performances offered by the "Victoria Cinematograph," on behalf of the poor, under the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, which took place on the 28th January last and the 2nd instant, respectively.

The Committee of the said Society beg to tender their most heartfelt thanks to Messrs. Ramon y Ramos, the proprietors, as well as to their assistants, who have rendered excellent services on those occasions, and to the public who have patronised the said performances.

The following is the account:—

Net proceeds of sale of tickets on the 28th January.....\$ 87.00

Net proceeds of sale of tickets on the 2nd February.....108.00

Total.....\$ 195.00

Less Charges:—

For printing, advertising, light, artists wages, etc.....94.50

Net proceeds received for the poor of Society of St. Vincent de Paul, Total, \$ 100.50

Banking you for the insertion of the above, I remain, etc.,

JOSE M. DE GRACA,
Hon. Secy.

St. Vincent de Paul's Society.

Hongkong, 7th February, 1908.

This gum used in the manufacture of Chinese Imperial postage stamps is, in many instances, of very inferior quality and much inconvenience would be removed if a more adhesive quality were utilized in future.—N. C. D. News.

THE PORTUGUESE ORIGIN.

A TRAGIC CULMINATION.

ASSASSINATION OF THE KING AND CROWN PRINCE.

HONGKONG'S SYMPATHY.

The flags at the Portuguese Consulate, Government House, Headquarters House, H.M.S. *Tamar*, the warships in harbour, all the foreign consulates and at the Portuguese Club, were flown at half-mast yesterday as a token of respect for the death of His Most Faithful Majesty Dom Carlos and his son, the Crown Prince of Portugal, who were brutally assassinated in Lisbon at five o'clock in the afternoon on Friday, the 31st ult. The first news of the sad event to reach the Colony was received by Reuters' agency, on Sunday. The official intimations to reach the Portuguese Consul-General were despatched from Peking and Macao, respectively, the former from the Portuguese representative at the Chinese capital, and the latter from H.E. Senhor Coutinho, Governor of Macao. Following are translations of the official telegrams.

Peking, 2nd February, 1908, 9.28 p.m.

Consul, Portugal, Hongkong.

The King and the Crown Prince were, yesterday, at five o'clock in the afternoon, barbarously assassinated.

Infante D. Manuel proclaimed King.

(Sd.) BRIDEAU.

Macao, 2nd February, 1908, 9.50 p.m.

Consul, Portugal, Hongkong.

With profound sorrow I inform you that His Majesty the King, Dom Carlos, and the Crown Prince, Infante D. Manuel, were assassinated.

His Highness Infante Dom Manuel was, yesterday, proclaimed King of Portugal.

(Sd.) GOVERNOR.

A similar telegram was despatched by Senhor Coutinho to Sir Frederick Lugard, the Governor of Hongkong. Early in the forenoon, yesterday, Capt. P. H. Mitchell Taylor, H.E. Excellency's A.D.C., called on the Portuguese Consul at Hongkong, and on the same time the bearer of a letter to Senhor Romano from Sir Frederick in which His Excellency expressed his sense of abhorrence of the dastardly crime which befell Portugal of a monarch who has always been a close friend of King Edward. Sir Frederick's manifestation of sympathy, which is much appreciated by the Portuguese community of Hongkong, took also practical form. H.E. was to have attended the Interport Fourth Match at Happy Valley, in the afternoon, yesterday, but on account of the tragedy in which the Sovereign of a friendly Power was fully done to death, the Governor stayed away from the afternoon's sport.

E. Major-General Broadwood, Commanding the Forces in South China, also wrote to the Portuguese Consul with expressions of his sincere condolences and the hope that Dom Manuel may have a long and peaceful reign.

Commodore Stokes, R.N., called in person to tender his condolences with the Portuguese representative in his country's and her Government. Among other leading members of the community to call were Sir Francis Pigott (Chief Justice), the Hon. Mr. W. Rees Davies (Attorney General), the Hon. Capt. Basil R. H. Taylor (Harbour Master), and Mr. H. J. Gompertz (Senior Magistrate). Owing to the fact that yesterday was a public holiday the manifestations of sympathy were not as general as in most cases, but on the 31st inst. the Portuguese Consul, in large numbers, to excursions afloat and ashore, however, called on Senhor Romano yesterday, who remained at his office until a late hour in the evening. Throughout to-day he was the recipient of many letters and personal visits of sympathy from his Consular colleagues, members of the Portuguese, foreign and Chinese communities in Hongkong and from Naval representatives in port.

The flags at all public buildings, consulates, and men-of-war in harbour, including the three Japanese cruisers—*Atsuhime*, *Yakushimo*, and *Yakushima*—which arrived to-day, were again half-masted throughout the day.

We understand that arrangements will be made for a Requiem Mass to be celebrated at the Roman Catholic Cathedral; date and hour will be announced later. Owing to the absence of Bishop Pozzani, on a diocesan visit on the mainland, however, the requiem service may be delayed until His Lordship's return to the Colony.

AT MACAO.

At Macao the news was received with much sorrow by the official section of the community. Yesterday a *Boletim* official extraordinary was issued containing a telegram announcing the unfortunate occurrence in Lisbon and two local Government notifications. The text of the telegram is in the following terms:—

[Translation.]

Lisbon, 1st February, 1908.

Governor, Province, Macao.

The King and Crown Prince were assassinated yesterday by ruffians at five o'clock at Terreiro do Paço, on their return from Villa Victoria.

Proclamation issued Dom Manuel King of Portugal.

Peace reigns in the country.

Your Excellency will issue directions for the customary demonstrations on account of such an unhappy event.

(Sd.) MINISTER.

Terreiro do Paço is a well-known public square in Lisbon, near which are the Parliament and other prominent public buildings at the capital. It is distant about three miles from the King's Palace.

Following the telegraphic despatch, the Governor of Macao has proclaimed that the Courts of Justice and all other Government departments (with the exception of the fiscal and sanitary departments) shall be closed to the transaction of public business for eight days. Inhabitants of Macao, who are Portuguese citizens, are requested to go into mourning for three months, the first half of which will be observed as a period for full mourning.

The local Senate is enjoined to make the customary observances.

The notification from the Chief of Staff enforces like observances on the party of the military. All flags at the forts are to be half-masted while military guns will be fired from the fortresses of S. Paulo do Monte, San Francisco, Barra and Talpa, concluding at the end of the day with a royal salute by the first two fortresses mentioned.

An Executive Council of Government was held at Macao to consider the mournful telegram from the Portuguese Minister. At the end of the Council's deliberations the official news was published.

All public functions, including the forthcoming charitable bazaar have been cancelled.

THE TRAGEDY IN PORTUGAL.

HONGKONG'S SYMPATHY.

RESOLUTION BY THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

6th inst.

Before proceeding with the business at the meeting of the Legislative Council, held this afternoon, His Excellency Sir Frederick Lugard moved a resolution sympathizing with Portugal on the recent calamity. He said that Portugal was allied with Great Britain, and the relation between the late King of Portugal and King Edward had been friendly, it being quite recently that he had been a special visitor to London. Speaking of Macao, His Excellency said that it was the nearest European possession to this Colony, and that the Portuguese formed a large part of the community. The resolution expressed the Council's sincere feeling, and he took that opportunity to express that feeling to the Portuguese people and the detestation of the crime.

In seconding the motion, Dr. Ho Kai said that he did so most respectfully and sympathetically, and he was sure every member and every one in the Colony expressed the profoundest sorrow for the calamity.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

CLUB LUSITANO'S CONDOLENCES.

Mr. F. J. V. Jorge, president of the Club Lusitano, informs us that the committee of the Club resolved, at a recent meeting, to forward a telegram of condolence to Lisbon on the recent sad events at the Portuguese capital. The telegram was forwarded this morning, to the Private Secretary to the King, through Consilheiro A. G. Romano, Consul-General. A translation of the telegram reads:—

Hongkong, 6th February, 1908.

Count Azeite.

Club Lusitano respectfully conveys Royal Family profound grief.

(Sd.) CONSUL.

The Portuguese coat-of-arms over the main entrance of the club house has been draped in black. The flag, which has been half-masted since Monday last, will be so flown until the day of the funeral when the club will be entirely closed.

A circular was issued by the Portuguese Consul-General to the community informing individual members of the terrible crime which deprived Portugal of her King and the heir apparent.

GOVERNOR'S A.D.C. TO PROCEED TO MACAO.

We hear that Capt. Taylor, the Governor's A.D.C., will proceed to Macao early on Monday morning in a torpedo-boat destroyer.

After much bustling about, in which nothing was likely to happen, play in earnest began. Shanghai opened a very feeble attack, which seemed to have touched the home team on a touchy spot, for gathering up the leather, they opened hostilities. They kept up the pressure, while the spectators kept up the cheers, as each individual player distinguished himself.

Thrice the Hongkongites had to retreat to recover the sphere, and about the fourth time, success followed them. Edmondson had possession and very carefully winged the ball to Phillips, who turned towards the sticks, and centred to Payton before being dispossessed. The ball dropped comfortably in front of the latter, who lost no time in driving it strongly into the net, amid loud cheers. The play proceeded, but Shanghai appeared either to have been "done up" or to have lost heart, and the game ended with the score—

United Service.....1

Shanghai.....Nil

SHANGHAI VS. "KENT" A DRAW.

It was a large and enthusiastic gathering that assembled around the ropes and in the shed at the Happy Valley yesterday afternoon to witness the match between the Shanghai football team and H.M.S. *Kent*, which resulted in a draw, 2-2.

The game was a very interesting one from start to finish. The sailors held the "floor" during the first half, netting two goals in quick succession. They lessened their energy somewhat after this, reckoning, perhaps, that Shanghai was not their equal, thereby missing several gilt-edged opportunities. But their reckoning, as will be seen, was short lived. Although the *Kent's* showed good combination, especially in the forward line, which was well supplied by the halves, they were a trifle faulty in managing the ball. Much had play occurred unnecessarily, and the forwards on several occasions in sharp rushes met disaster by passing in the air. By these faults they failed at one time to raise the score to three.

With two goals against them the visitors improved considerably in the second half and some fierce charges were noticed. A strong wind was against them, but the visitors kept the attack nevertheless. Several warm drives were negotiated, but the home team clearly barred at a respectable range. After a series of misdirected endeavours the Northerners plied themselves to the front with a pretty dash down the length of the field. Some fancy play followed, and, baffling the backs, Shanghai navigated the sphere home, which was greeted with loud cheers. Thus encouraged, they started hostilities once more, and again outdid the sailors, who appeared now to have had little concerted action. Their plans seemed to be upset, and it was with some difficulty they made some of the feeble attacks witnessed. The score being two all, the visiting line broke away again, but luck seemed to have departed. Throughout the game Shanghai exhibited some pretty play. Their passing was careful; judgment good, and their combination considerably better than when they were last seen. But as it was said before luck had departed, and although the game ended in a draw, 2-2, it must be admitted that the Shanghai players had by far the best team.

SIX weeks' imprisonment and hard labour and six hours' exposure in the stocks was what fell to a collier named Li Hon, at the Police Court, this morning (6th inst.), for attempted larceny. Li, at about ten o'clock last night, was watching the play at the Tai Ping theatre. In front of him sat a matronly-looking person, who, in fact, was a widow. She did not wear an open hair, but Li's view of the stage, nevertheless, was obstructed by the presence of a nice good hair pick, which the person carried in her hair. Instead of requesting the lady to remove the obstruction, or to change the seat, Li removed it himself. This action was called "attempted larceny" by some hapless person in the auditorium, and the unfortunate Li's liberty ended there and then.

FRACAS IN A BAR-ROOM.

FOREIGNERS ATTACK BRITISH BLUEJACKETS.

Two bluejackets belonging to H.M.S. *Bedford* and Lance-sergeant Cooper were more or less seriously injured in an encounter with some Italian men-of-war men in the Colonial Hotel on Sunday night. The old subject of pride in nationality was given by a certain party as having caused the trouble, but headquarters have been differently informed.

On Sunday night, a representative of the *Hongkong Telegraph* was informed, a party of Italian sailors from the warship *Venice* came ashore and repaired to the Colonial Hotel, where they started to enjoy themselves with much wine and song. A little later a number of bluejackets of the *Bedford* entered the saloon and seated themselves round a table. Meanwhile the Italians were amusing themselves hugely at the piano. After waiting for some time some of the British sailors, who desired to air their vocal powers too, approached the Italians around the piano and asked to be given a chance at the instrument. A discussion arose. This resulted in one of the British being knocked down. A general fight followed and soon the place was in an uproar. For a while the British had the best of the struggle, but the foreigners soon drove them back with knives. Perfect pandemonium prevailed. Knives and bottles were being flung about the place, doing considerable damage. At least that was what the police were told.

Lance-sergeant Cooper and Police Constable Fox, who were at one of the cinematograph shows close by, heard the whistles blowing, and rushed to the scene, in time to see the Italians hurrying away from the saloon. Policeman Fox grabbed the first Italian who attempted to get past him. The Italian, realizing his position, struck out, and both went down. Regaining his feet in an instant the Italian rushed to the waterfront and disappeared. Lance-sergeant Cooper, by this time was making tracks for the scene. He ran into the bar and started to separate the belligerents. While doing so he was struck by an Italian from behind, thrown to the ground, and brutally attacked by the foreigners. When he was partly kicked off.

Assistance arrived shortly afterwards, but by then, with the exception of one man—Torrone Adolfo—who was captured, the remainder had escaped. He was removed to the Central Police Station, while the two bluejackets—Earnest Myers and A. J. Fettes, who were found to have been stabbed in the back, and Lance-sergeant Cooper were removed to the Government Civil Hospital for treatment.

This morning, Torrone Adolfo was arraigned before the Magistrate, at the Police Court, on two charges, of stabbing and one of assault, and the case was adjourned.

INTERPORT FOOTBALL.

A VICTORY FOR HONGKONG.

There was a large gathering of spectators to witness the playing-off of the interport match between Hongkong and Shanghai, at Happy Valley, last Monday afternoon. The stand was crowded—fuller than it has been seen for some time—and late comers had to be content with standing room.

The Shanghai team was fancied by the majority of spectators, but as the game progressed it could be seen that they were doomed to disappointment. Soon after the kick-off Hongkong opened the attack, but this was cut short by a try for the net by Mead, from the wing, which eliminated over the uprights. Up and down play continued after this and the game was brought to a stop at half time with no goals being scored. In the second half the game became more exciting. Hongkong appeared in better form and the visitors were given the opportunity of defending their claret.

Now and again Shanghai would break loose and look dangerous for a time, but their attempt on each occasion ended fruitlessly. Hongkong pressed hard and scored two goals in quick time, the third notch being recorded just before time was called.

Hongkong.....3

Shanghai.....0

SHANGHAI'S SECOND DEFEAT.

The Shanghai footballers met with another defeat last Tuesday afternoon, at Happy Valley, when they played the United Service team.

There was a very large attendance to watch the game, which at times proved very exciting, especially during the latter half.

Shanghai set the sphere rolling with a slight breeze against them, and it was some time before both teams settled down to steady play. Then the visitors looked like attacking, but their efforts were baulked by Jotham, playing full back, who, in attempt to clear, was loved a corner. The corner-kick that followed was nicely placed, putting the home team's goal in danger for a while during the ensuing scrimmage. Chapman came to the rescue in time, however, and, taking possession of the leather, made down the field at a good pace, exhibiting fine dribbling form. His attempt to open scoring, however, failed, being intercepted by the backs. Once or twice after this the home team was left with openings, but they failed to grasp the opportunity, and when time was called no score had been registered by either side.

After the re-start the game assumed quite an uninteresting aspect. It lacked the "go" it possessed in the first part, both sides appearing "fagged." Up to now the Service men had had the best of the match. Nobody had doubts as to which team would come out with honours, but the home team combination, to say the least, was somewhat faulty. The same must be said of the Shanghai players, who on many occasions "didn't know where they are," to use slang. The team was particularly weak in the back and half-back lines. The forwards were poorly fed; the kicking was weak, and mischiefs prominent, which, perhaps, accounted for the game not being drawn. The forward line of both teams was very brisk. Each man was in position, and the passing and dribbling were neat.

After much bustling about, in which nothing was likely to happen, play in earnest began. Shanghai opened a very feeble attack, which seemed to have touched the home team on a touchy spot, for gathering up the leather, they opened hostilities. They kept up the pressure, while the spectators kept up the cheers, as each individual player distinguished himself.

Thrice the Hongkongites had to retreat to recover the sphere, and about the fourth time, success followed them. Edmondson had possession and very carefully winged the ball to Phillips, who turned towards the sticks, and centred to Payton before being dispossessed. The ball dropped comfortably in front of the latter, who lost no time in driving it strongly into the net, amid loud cheers. The play proceeded, but Shanghai appeared either to have been "done up" or to have lost heart, and the game ended with the score—

United Service.....1

LECTURE BY MR. JOHN LAMBERT.

are not ignored, and by 1933 things were so

YACHTS CLASSED OR RECLASSIFIED, A LIST OF YACHTS CLASSED

...ing Railway Company, may be mentioned.

that the Committee of Selection necessary for him to retire from the position of Chairman of Lloyd's Register, a position in

driver was at work driving buses for the road-
allons of a bridge that is belding on a spot
where a canal is to be cut after it is completed.
Quantities of stone, sleepers and rails, were
stored in a yard close at hand, and though I

public would take the remainder. There is no water in it, and all are on the same footing. He believed the Assembly could be persuaded to look favourably on the bonding plan. Others spoke in the same vein, and it was agreed that the newspapers, Filipino, Spanish and American, were a unit on the matter.

A TRIP TO KASHING.

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COMPANY INCORPORATED.

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LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held in the Council Chamber last Thursday. Present—His Excellency the Governor, Sir Frederick Lugard, K.C.M.G., Hon. Mr. F. H. May, C.M.G. (Colonial Secretary), Hon. Mr. W. Rees Davies (Attorney General), Hon. Mr. W. Thomson (Colonial Treasurer), Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, C.M.G. (Director of Public Works), Hon. Capt. Basil R. H. Taylor, R.N. (Harbour Master), Hon. Mr. A. W. Brewin (Registrar-General), Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, M.B. Ch.B., Hon. Mr. Wei Yuh, Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewell, Hon. Mr. H. El Pollock, K.C., Hon. Mr. Henry Keswick, Hon. Mr. E. Osborne and Mr. A. G. Fletcher (Clerk of Council).

AGENDA.

His Excellency Major-General R. G. Broadwood, C.B. (Officer Commanding the Troops).

MINUTES.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

FINANCE.

The Colonial Secretary laid on the table the report of the Finance Committee (No. 1).

FINANCIAL MINUTES.

The Colonial Secretary laid on the table Financial Minutes Nos. 3, 4, and 5. It was agreed that they be referred to the Finance Committee.

ANIMAL DRENCHING.

The Colonial Secretary moved the adoption of the following additional bye-law made under section 16 of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903:

DEPOSITS FOR CATTLE PIGS, SHEEP AND GOATS.

8. The drenching of any animal with any substance whatever in a Government Depot, except with the permission of the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon or of the Inspector on duty, is prohibited.

The Attorney General seconded, and it was approved unanimously.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

The Hon. Mr. E. Osborne, pursuant to notice, asked the following question:—Will the Government cause to be published a report concerning the Kowloon-Canton Railway (British section) covering period from the inception of the scheme to 31st December, 1907, giving the original and amended estimates of cost and such other details of finance, control, &c., &c., as may with propriety be made public?

FINANCE.

The Colonial Secretary:—The cash for payment of construction of the railway is being obtained by advances from the Special Fund for repayment of the last loan according as the annual instalments of £100,000 repayable by the Viceroy at Wuchang are received. When these amounts are insufficient temporarily to meet expenditure advances are obtained from other funds in the custody of the Crown Agents whether belonging to this or any other Colony. These advances, which are repaid temporarily repaid after the completion of the railway by the further receipts from the Viceroy. Interest is payable on such advances hitherto at the rate of £3 15s. per cent. out of the general revenue of the Colony; but they will be payable out of the receipts of the railway when it is in working order.

CONTROL.

A detailed estimate having been prepared and sanctioned by the Colonial Government, the local control of the work is within the estimate vested in a Resident Engineer selected by the Consulting Engineer and serving under agreement for a fixed period—for all purposes of discipline and account as the servant of the Colonial Government. For instructions bearing on the technical nature of his work he consults the Consulting Engineers under whom he is responsible for his efficient and economical execution. In all other matters, including any variations in the cost of the work or any portion of it, he must consult the wishes and obtain the sanction of the Colonial Government.

HISTORY OF THE LINE.

After the motion expressing Hong Kong's sorrow at Portugal's loss had been adopted by the assembly, His Excellency addressed the Council at length on the question of the Kowloon-Canton Railway. He said that when the resolution regarding the expenditure on account of the railway for the current year was before the Council the Colonial Secretary proposed that it be referred to the Finance Committee. This course was adopted to give hon. members the opportunity of getting what information they required and to give the Government a chance of providing them with that information. He was most willing to give what information he could. Information was required regarding the control, finance, route and history of the railway, and from certain information which he had at hand he would endeavour to lay it before them. In 1905 it was decided to build the railway with a loan. It was not a question of the undertaking, or of paying interest on the sinking fund, but the question of observing the preponderance of Hong Kong—a question of seeing that the final outlet of the great railway of China should be at Kowloon and at no other place. The first step was the preliminary survey and preparing the preliminary estimate which was entrusted to Messrs. Bruce and Company, and he thought that they had done well. Those who knew anything of railway construction must know that an estimate could not be made accurate in the preliminary survey. Messrs. Bruce and Company's estimate was \$4,475,000 and that was added to by the Director of Public Works for the reclamation section which amounted to \$155,000. The estimate included land reclamation and station buildings, no provision was made for telegraphic facilities, or storage godowns, these being added subsequently. In March, 1906, the Chief Resident Engineer arrived in the Colony, and Sir Matthew Nathan, in his anxiety to put through the lines, resumed certain land at Tai Po and gave instructions to begin work in 1906. The C. R. E. decided to run a line from Shatin to Tai Po, which route ran along the sea bed, and as this would involve more expenditure in constructing bridges etc., he decided to run a line through the hills, the hill at Tai Po instead of going round it. These alterations involved the abandonment of certain works then in progress by the P. W. D. New land had to be resumed and some sold, which incurred a small loss, while some was retained for the formation of a road. Several roads were altered, especially the Tai Po one, Gaochoi Road, and Der Vaux Road. Messrs. Bruce and Company's line could not be made for the sum provided in the estimate. The alterations he said, that were described, whether the alterations would involve a very large cost, stated that the alterations would bear him out in that statement. In the second place, the new estimates included several items previously omitted, such as fencing, telegraphs and storage accommodation, amounting to \$1,175,000, also the cost of double bridges and double cuttings. There were several items more with regard to the terminus and in other places, a deepening of the bed of the river, and the purchase of land at Tai Po, and at other places, and after some negotiations

was agreed to purchase, and the Director of Public Works was to be congratulated on the issue. The lots were purchased for \$575,000, the original estimate of the P. W. D. being \$1,125,000. This sum, with the \$1,100,000 for the sea wall, are the only additions so far decided upon to the existing estimates, which brought it up to \$8,725,000. In all these questions, His Excellency added, it would be his endeavour to avoid any unnecessary expenditure while at the same time avoiding a short-sighted policy, which would not be to the Colony's interest and might detract from the remunerative capacity of the line. It must be remembered, he stated, that was the future terms of the line from Peking to Hong Kong, some 1,500 miles, and inability to appreciate the requirements of the future might end disastrously to the interests of this Colony. Of the \$8,000,000 sanctioned in this Colony, \$2,894,682 had been spent up to the end of last year. In salaries and quarters there was an increase of \$25,000, which was a necessary consequence of the outbreak of malaria last summer, and at the doctor's advice, houses for the employees were built on the hill. This outbreak caused the draining of the hills—more expense. This was stopped, however, and quinine given, which acted as well.

The next question was the time the line would be completed. If the average rate of construction was kept up, in May 1911 the line would be laid. On an average a third of the tunnel was cut in a year. Not much progress had been made in the tunnel, but the standing of the firm who had taken the contract was a good one and they said they would not let the Colony. The work would, however, be completed in time to join the Canton section, and he hoped that the total cost would not amount to £10,000,000 sterling. The surveying of the Canton section had just been completed and it would be several months before the first sod was turned. The Chinese authorities had a lot of questions to settle before entering into the construction and he trusted that they would be finished before the end of the year. It would be recollected that in the autumn of 1905 they raised a loan, through the Crown Agents, of £1,450,000, at about 3½% in order to lend a sum of £1,000,000, at 4½% to the Viceroy of Wuchang, to be repaid in ten years by yearly instalments of £100,000 with interest, and a third was due in October next. These sums had been used to advance the railway. The amounts the Colony required, however, would, of course, largely exceed the payment due to the Colony within the time required to complete the railway. The Colony would, therefore, borrow from the Crown Agents at 3½% or thereabouts, from time to time as required, and repay them later, out of the instalments as they were due. It was provided as interest on such loan in the estimates for the current year a sum of £147,000, representing a capital of £1,000,000.

His Excellency's concluding remarks were received with applause.

NEW LAW COURTS.

The Hon. Mr. E. Osborne asked:—Will the Government state whether the contractors for the Law Courts and Post Office are free to push on with the work as they please, or are they instructed to keep within the limit of expenditure voted in the Estimates?

The Director of Public Works:—No restraint is placed upon the contractors for the buildings mentioned with the object of limiting the expenditure on them to the amounts voted in the Estimates. In 1904 supplementary votes were obtained to cover excess expenditure on the Law Courts and Post Office and since that year there have been large unexpended balances annually on the amounts voted for these works.

STATUS SQUARE.

Pursuant to notice, the Hon. Mr. E. Osborne asked:—Will the Government state (a) The terms of the lease of the land at Status Square (b) Payment of rent at the rate of 2 cents per square foot per annum, or \$82.20 per acre, quarterly, in advance. (c) Status stipulations as to methods or other structures which might be required by the contractor. (d) Restriction of occupation, to watchmen only. (e) No portion of the ground to be used for any other purpose than the storage or preparation of materials for the Post Office, unless the consent of the Director of Public Works be previously obtained. (f) No portion of the ground to be sub-let on any account. (g) The whole or any portion of the ground to be given up at any time on receipt of 3 months' notice. (h) Answered in (iv) of the above. (i) It is proposed to obtain the sanction of the Secretary of State to lay out as a garden a piece of this ground corresponding in area to the garden of the Hongkong Bank opposite to it.

SUPREME COURT JUDGMENTS.

The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., put the following question:—Will the Government lay upon the table all the papers connected with the proposals which have been made with a view to improve the system of enforcing judgments of the Supreme Court of this Colony in China and Macao?

The Colonial Secretary:—The correspondence touching as it does relations with two Foreign Governments is for the most part confidential and cannot therefore be published. If, however, the Honourable member takes a personal interest in the questions referred to he is at liberty to peruse the material portions of the correspondence in the office of the Colonial Secretary.

Mr. Pollock said that his question was not satisfactorily answered. His Excellency said the answer was "No." Mr. Pollock stated to address the Council when he was ruled out of order.

BILLS.

The Attorney General moved the second reading of the Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend the Chinese Emigration Ordinance, 1889.

The Colonial Secretary seconded, and the Bill was read a second time.

On the motion of the Attorney General the following Bill was read a second and third time and passed.

Bill entitled An Ordinance to facilitate the admission in evidence of statutes passed by the Legislatures of British possessions and British protectorates, including Cyprus.

Bill, entitled An Ordinance to authorize the removal of Fire Insurance Companies from the Register of Companies in certain cases.

ADJOURNMENT.

The Council was adjourned until this day fortnight.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Finance Committee was held immediately after the meeting of Council, the Colonial Secretary presiding. It was agreed

to recommend that the following votes be adopted by the Council:

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

A sum of seven thousand one hundred and sixty-one dollars in aid of the vote, Public Works Extraordinary, for the following items:—

Hot water apparatus and baths, Government House, \$406

Queen's College latrine and urinal, \$10

Reaming and filling in Fish Pond at Tai Po, \$500

Times Ball Tower on Black-head's Hill, Kowloon, \$45

Total, \$1,001

PIER PREMIUM REFUND.

A sum of nine thousand three hundred and thirty-four dollars (\$9,334) in aid of the vote, Public Works Extraordinary, refund of part of premium for the pier opposite M. L. 198.

VICTORIA BRITISH SCHOOL.

A sum of seven hundred and twenty dollars in aid of the vote, Education, Victoria British School, personal emoluments, headmaster, house allowance.

This was all the business.

A HARBOUR FATALITY.

CAPT. J. T. U. MACKENZIE DROWNED.

The body of a European was found floating in the harbour this morning. It has since been identified as that of Captain John Thomas Usher MacKenzie, who arrived in the Colony from Shanghai last week to take command of the China Navigation Co.'s s.s. *Shantung*. How the deceased met his death, under circumstances which are exercising the minds of the police authorities, remains a mystery; but investigation is proceeding apace to unravel what is apparently the mystery of Capt. MacKenzie's death, for there is sufficient evidence to show that deceased's drowning does not appear to have been the result of an accident. The body was found floating in the waters right under the Naval Yard Jetty, at Kowloon, this morning, by P. C. Atsell. From the appearance of the corpse it did not seem as if it had been long in the water. Both deceased's eyes were blackened. This circumstance might have been a fall, but it is surmised that in that case the probability would have been for only one eye to be injured. Although fully dressed, the body when recovered was without shoes. The watch, which the late Captain was known to have been wearing, was also gone, although his note book was found in one of the pockets of his coat.

What makes the fatality so sad to the friends of the deceased is the fact that he had been engaged to be married to the daughter of a prominent resident of Kowloon. It was only on Tuesday night that Capt. MacKenzie was entertaining some friends at dinner at Kowloon, deceased being in the best of spirits when the convivial party broke up.

The flag at Messrs. Butterfield & Swire's hoist was half-masted to-day out of respect for the deceased. The funeral will take place at Happy Valley to-morrow, the cortege passing the Monument at five o'clock in the afternoon.

MIAO TRIBE OF CELESTIALS.

CHINESE SHOW CONTENTMENT FOR THE ABORIGINES.

Are the Miaos of Western China—Malays? What does "Tuan" mean?

These questions arise from the reading of an article by the Rev. S. R. Clarke in the *Province of Kweichow*. He speaks of the Miao tribes, though subject to the Chinese, as ruled by their own hereditary chiefs.

These men are called "Tuan," or headmen, just as the same sort of men are called by the same term in the Malay Peninsula. They are very like the "Peoples of the Peace" in England, having power within a certain jurisdiction to settle minor law cases; but all serious cases are tried by the Chinese magistrate.

These headmen are also responsible for the collection of the land-tax.

As an illustration of working the other way where the Chinese find themselves in the Malay land, we have the "Kang-chow" in Johore and Malay territory, where, to attain their own ends, they assist the Malays in the control of their affairs with the Chinese, they stream and virtual rulers in the villages and streams and jungles. There are Malay police officials of sorts such as the penghulu, but they are only headmen in name, and are usually in the pay of the Chinese.

CONTENTMENT FOR THE MIAOS.

Mr. Clarke speaks of the Chinese showing their contentment for the aboriginal inhabitants—the Miaos—by he use, originally, of the character "Kwei" in Kweichow to signify "demon" or "devil," just as we are familiar with the suggest of "Ang-mo-kwei," or "red-haired devils" describe Englishmen.

This, by the short-sighted, fairer policy of our local Government, is tolerated to-day, with the omission only of the "kwei," which, he says, is a "devil" in speech, is always understood in spite of the spurious showing of some cases, who ought to know better, who try to make those who do not know Chinese think it is as innocent a term as the Malay "orang-putih." Mr. Clarke says the two characters Kwei-Chow as now written mean precious or honourable and, but two thousand years ago, the character "kwei" was "devil."

The Chinese have had many a tough tussle with the Miaos for thousands of years, and they are not yet quite subdued. They are not regarded by the Chinese as the original occupants of the land, as the Miaos claim to be. Wherever the Chinese are now in the north and east, the Miaos were before them. But they are no match for the better organized and more industrious Chinese, so they are gradually yielding to them, as the lazy, listless Malays, and other easy-going races are bound to yield, sooner or later.

NO BINDING OF FEET.

The Miaos women do not bind their feet, and they display a great variety of fashion in their different tribes, in matters of dress and head-dressing, and in their costumes, there is no little evidence of artistic taste as may be found among the Malays. The Miaos women are well-limbed, so in the matter of documents as to land and property, they are quite at the mercy of the Chinese, who draw up all deeds and contracts in their own characters, which the Miaos do not know, for the Chinese, who have had a literature for three thousand years, have taken so much to teach them, even when they have in part submitted to the Imperial rule.

It would be an interesting study to learn and show how Europeans assist in the up-lifting of the natives, especially the Miaos, who take special pains to teach aboriginal dialects, English, but also and specially those people their own languages, when, from the selfish utilitarian standpoint, it is argued that it is better to leave them as we found them, for they are easily taught and will be in the language of their conquerors and rulers alone, as in the French Colonies—*Strait Times*.

ROYAL SANITARY INSTITUTE.

PRESIDENTIAL CERTIFICATES.

At the City Hall, last Wednesday afternoon, His Excellency Sir Frederick Lugard attended the annual distribution of certificates to members of the Hongkong branch of the Royal Sanitary Institute. His Excellency was accompanied by her Ladyship and Mr. A. J. Brackenbury, private secretary. There were also present—The Hon. Dr. Atkinson presided and those present included Hon. Mr. Chatham, C.M.G., Capt. Lyons, Mr. A. Shelton Hooper, Mr. Perkins, Mr. G. A. Woodcock (Secretary, Sanitary Board) and Mr. E. Ralphs (Secretary, Hongkong Branch, Royal Sanitary Institute).

The following gentlemen were awarded certificates:—Messrs. Selwyn Examination, Albert Inspectors of Nuisances: Joseph Albert Bullis (Sanitary Department); Harry Crompton (Sanitary Department); Thomas Hynes (Sanitary Department); Sgt. Walter Henry Jones (R.A.M.C.); John Mackley (Public Works Department); Robt. Gardiner McEwen (Sanitary Department); Sgt. Harry Williams (R.A.M.C.); Samuel Robert Boyd (Public Works Department); Charles Walter Thornton (Sanitary Department); Mr. G. A. Woodcock (R.A.M.C.) and George Willer Hongkong Police Force).

The Hon. Dr. Atkinson viewed the history of the Institute from its inception up to the present day.

His Excellency then handed out the certificates.

After which he addressed the gathering as follows:—Ladies and gentlemen, it is some years now since certificates, which have been granted to members of the Hongkong Branch of the Royal Sanitary Institute, have been distributed publicly. The last occasion was, I think, in 1904, and on that occasion my predecessor made a long speech in which he told you generally of the objects of the institution and the work which had been done. It was instituted in 1903 on the suggestion of Mr. Carter, and it took shape owing to the energy and organising ability of its president, Dr. Atkinson, and of various other members of the Body of Examiners, many of whom are still on the Board. It is the regret that the value of an institution like this, affiliated to a great institution in England, is immense. The certificates can be obtained here, and are recognised throughout the British Empire, and they can be obtained without the expense of a voyage home and without the cost of tuition in England. They can be obtained in their leisure hours of the evening by the men who are still doing their work and earning their salaries. There are very great advantages. The Hongkong Branch has led the way in adopting that great principle of affiliation with institutions in England, which I think is of immense advantage to the Colonies, and of which I should like myself to see the Colonies take much more advantage. It is the principle which underlies the Oxford Local Examinations which we have in our schools here; it is the principle upon which the Hongkong College of Medicine intends to frame its future; and it is, as Dr. Atkinson said, the principle which I hope will find further expression in the Hongkong University of the future (applause). The Sanitary Department of the Government absorbs a great deal of the revenue of the Colony, and consequently has a very considerable staff, and there are architects, builders and others in the Colony who also require certificated engineers, and the number of these appointments offers inducement to candidates to come and learn, and obtain certificates at this branch of the Royal Sanitary Institute. I think therefore that the governing body of the Board of Examiners of the Hongkong Branch must feel that they are rendering great public benefit to the Colony, and I think that our thanks are most heartily due to the body of gentlemen who give the time and thought gratuitously, without any remuneration; to conducting these lectures day by day on these difficult subjects (applause). When I look as I did just now, at this syllabus of lectures, the different themes of the lectures appear to me to be so practical and so sound that I honestly wish I had the time myself to be admitted and to come and learn some of these things and endeavour to obtain a certificate (applause). I will not speak to you, gentlemen, now, on the necessity of encouraging sanitation in Hong Kong; I will not give you a discourse on the lessons to be learned from the great outbreak of plague or of the great value of having an object lesson here in Hong Kong for China. All these are great subjects, but they have grown somewhat hackneyed and you have heard them discussed by speakers who have more fluency than I have. I will only refer briefly to the labours of the Sanitary Committee who have spent their prime time and laid this Colony under a debt of gratitude to them. You have heard, no doubt, a great deal of discussion on their report, and I can tell you, you are likely to hear a good deal more within the next week or two. There is only one point which I will allude to before I sit down, and it is that I will say to these gentlemen I have just had the honour and pleasure of presenting with these certificates, that in their great wealth of sanitary knowledge they should not lose sight of the saving grace of common sense (applause). I think that sensible toleration is the most valuable sense a man can have; your ideals are good, but not always easy to realise. By the exercise of common sense, tact, a little give and take, men may often achieve results that are more valuable than all the rules of the text books. You may obtain these results without wounding the prejudices of others. It is your business here to endeavour to impress upon the Chinese community the value of sanitation, and to try to get them to work with you, to make the Chinese gentlemen of intelligence and standing co-operate with us in our work of sanitation. We wish to get them to show us the right way to put a stop, for instance, to the abandoning of bodies in our public streets. I had, a day or two ago, a return made of the number of bodies abandoned within the 13 preceding days. The number was 35, and out of that just about one half had died of infectious diseases. This gentleman is a standing reproach to this Colony, and I am convinced we shall never succeed in putting a stop to it until we get the co-operation of the Chinese, and get them to show us how we can stop this thing without wounding their prejudices and violating the sanctity of domestic life. That is why I say to you that I hope those who have gained all the technical knowledge which is represented by these certificates will bear in mind that a very great deal can be done by tact, common sense, and a little give and take in their dealings with those on whom they have to impress the primary laws of sanitation. (Applause).

Mr. Perkins proposed a vote of thanks to His Excellency, Mr. Ough seconded, and the proceedings ended.

RETURN of visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum for the week ending the 3rd February, 1908.

Library, Museum.

Non-Chinese, 379 166

Chinese, 150 2,031

Total, 529 2,197

A PARTNERSHIP SQUABBLE.

INTERESTING CASE AT THE SUPREME COURT.

W. H. Manners, formerly a stockbroker, is the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Limited, brought an action before Mr. Justice Wills, in the Supreme Court, last Thursday, to recover from F. H. Corneil, an electrician, of Messrs. Wilks and Jack, the sum of \$177, money lent to the defendant on 6th April, 1906. The amount was made up as follows:—\$200 the alleged loan, and interest at the rate of five per cent. for a year and three-quarters \$75, bringing the total to \$275.

Plaintiff conducted his own case, while Mr. P. W. Goldring, (of Messrs. Goldring, Barlow and Morrell) appeared for the defendant.

The plaintiff's story was to the effect that on the date given above he received \$200 from a man named Matthews and gave it to the defendant. Plaintiff said he would contest any defence alleging partnership.

Mr. Goldring—How much money did you put into the business (Corneil and Manners)?

Plaintiff—I put in \$200.

The defendant put in much more than you did?—Yes, I think he put in \$3,000.

The business did not turn out a success?—It did not.

Here plaintiff was told to call his witnesses, and he named Mr. J. Leonard, the second bill of the Supreme Court. The latter said, even before entering the box, that he knew nothing of the matter. However, he was asked to enter the witness box.

Plaintiff—I believe I have only been served with one summons for Corneil in the matter of debt is November of last year?

Witness—Yes, a summons against Corneil, I believe, was served some time ago.

And it was paid into Court?—I believe it was settled.

The defendant was next called. He said that in May, 1906, he entered into partnership with the plaintiff.

Mr. Goldring—What kind of business?

Defendant—That of electricians and electro-planters.

What capital did you contribute?—Roughly \$3,000.

And the proportions were to be 5/6th to you and 1/6th to the defendant?—No, he was to receive 1/3rd.

Was the business a success?—No. Defendant explained that all the capital was lost. On the 6th April, 1906, he received a certain sum (the amount at issue) from the plaintiff for the business. He did not receive the money personally. That money was part of plaintiff's capital, and it was paid through a Chinese firm at Wanchau.

Mr. Goldring—Is any money now due to the plaintiff?

Defendant—Absolutely none. In fact he is in debt to me. He had no money and I did not press the matter.

Plaintiff—You say that all the capital was lost, and yet you sold the business to Wilks and Jack?

Defendant—I sold it to them.

For how much?—\$500.

And then you went to work for Wilks and Jack?—Yes.

The plant you sold, do you know its cost was \$1,058?—Somewhere about that.

And you only got \$500 for it?—That was all. Have I seen all the firm's books and vouchers?—Yes, you have seen them all the time. When Mr. Lowe was making up the accounts was I there?—Neither was I.

Did you receive my consent to sell that plant?—I sold it with your knowledge.

Is giving Mr. Lowe the accounts to make up, did you give him the papers referring to the sale of the plant?

The defendant's reply was inaudible from the press table. He proceeded to explain the difficulties in which the firm was placed. Plaintiff, he said, went to Messrs. The business after the big big loss was very bad. They were due to the Gas Company for three months and their gas was ultimately cut off; they were in arrears with the house rent; the workmen's wages were still due; in fact, defendant had not a dollar and could not even pay his fare across to Kowloon. He wrote to the plaintiff in Macao telling of the difficulties, and in reply he received a letter advising him not to sell the business unless he could possibly help it. Plaintiff—That is for your Lordship to decide whether he could possibly help it or not. You sent me all the accounts showing the debts we owe? Have all those debts been paid?—I have paid all I could—even out of my pay.

His Lordship—What did you do with the \$500 for the plant?—I paid the debts.

Plaintiff—The firm's debts were \$815?—I think so.

And you received \$500?—Yes.

Defendant said that he went round to all the creditors, got some of the accounts disputed, and paid them.

Plaintiff—Did you get the \$200, balance of the loan?

Defendant—I got it reduced to \$80. I have told you that already.

All the accounts have been paid or settled, all with the exception of \$78 odd?—Yes.

When you sold the business to Wilks and Jack—Messrs. Wilks and Jack—did I give my sanction?—Your name was not mentioned. I had power to sell, according to the letter from you.

Since which date I have not sued you for a small amount?—Yes.

And it was settled?—Yes.

Mr. A. R. Lowe, chartered accountant, who acted as the firm of Lowe and Bingham, said he had examined the books of Corneil and Manners. From them he could find nothing due to the plaintiff in fact it was the other way about, plaintiff being indebted to defendant in the sum of \$300.

Plaintiff—You said that the accounts show that I owe defendant \$800?

Witness—I think so.

Will you explain?—Your share of the loss of the running expenses was \$500. The capital account was \$3,000 and he received \$500 for it. The loss was \$2,500, and your share was \$700. That makes \$1,500 less the \$500 you paid in, or \$1,000.

Plaintiff—I don't agree with that way of book-keeping. (Laughter).

His Lordship—No? It was a partnership account.

Plaintiff—It was not.

Mr. Goldring—I will go into the box and swear that the business was carried on as Corneil and Manners.

His Lordship—But he has already said so.

TO THE HOMEWARD BOUNDER.

There's a steamship line we know
And its "oh and oh" and "oh"
If passage you desire for homeward going,
To this office you apply.
But approach it, by-the-by,
With due modesty, for really there's no
knowing

How you will be received
For I've sometimes known folks grieved,
And angry at the treatment condescended,
But, of course, the fault's their own,
For the management is known
For its courtesy and kindness, which are
splendid.

Hence the general hymn of praise,
Which the travelling public raise,
In honour of the company that we mention,
For the comfort and the ease,
That they give you on the sea,
Which is only equalled by the staff's
attention.

So as you ascend the stair
To their office, where you'll find
Of humbly, if you would be attended,
For they really do not cure (if)
You a passage take elsewhere,
So their dignity, it must not be offended.

But there's yet another line,
If you really should decide,
To take your tops off to get a ticket;
And this company will find
They don't want clerks of the kind
Of Kipling's fabled ones before the
wheel.

—PAGAN in Singapore Free Press.

THE SPECIE BANK AND DRAFTS ON COTTON.

EXPLANATION BY THE BANK.

The bank publishes a statement by Mr. Kawashima, chief manager of the Specie Bank, in answer to the complaints made by the cotton trade regarding the course taken by the bank in reducing the term of drafts on raw cotton from 90 to 30 days. These statements fully confirm what has appeared in our columns regarding the assistance given by the Government, which virtually amounts to a bounty on the import of the raw material and on the export of the manufactured articles.

Mr. Kawashima says that the bank has been compelled by force of circumstance to take the course adopted. At first the trade in raw cotton was chiefly in the hands of Chinese merchants, but as the spinning industry developed spinners took upon themselves the direct import of raw cotton from India and America, and the trade now almost entirely in the hands of Japanese, the annual import of raw cotton now reaching the enormous total of ¥100,000,000. Drafts in payment of this merchandise are almost entirely drawn on the Specie Bank. In addition, the importation of machinery and other merchandise continues to increase steadily year after year, and the cost of a large part of such goods is also defrayed by means of drafts on the Specie Bank. Yet, says Mr. Kawashima, while the import of goods continues to grow, the money at the disposal of the bank is limited, and the funds to conduct an enormous business would hardly be sufficient if all the reserves and deposits were added to the capital and used in this form of banking only. The Specie Bank, he admits, has been receiving no small help from the Bank of Japan, but even this has now proved inadequate. Where, he asks, is the supply of more funds to be sought? It is impossible for the Bank of Japan to give any further help. An increase in the capital of the Specie Bank is not possible in the present financial and economic conditions, as far more than a mere ten million yen is required, and such a large increase of capital is impracticable at the present moment. On the other hand, the demand for money on drafts is rapidly increasing, and therefore the bank finds it absolutely necessary to restrict some part of the accommodation given. When this course is taken, continued Mr. Kawashima, the foreign trade now conducted so largely by Japanese, and secured at such heavy cost of pains and labour, will fall again into the hands of foreigners—a fact he thought much to be regretted. To give satisfaction to all parties it was absolutely necessary to quicken the circulation of the funds now in the hands of the bank, and thus extend their utility, and for this reason the bank has been compelled to limit the term of drafts from 90 to 30 days.

Mr. Kawashima then went on to suggest methods by which the inconvenience caused cotton dealers might be minimized. When imported goods were actually landed at a Japanese port, other Japanese banks would be in a position to advance money in order that importers could take up bills on the Specie Bank. Other banks might hesitate to advance money on goods not landed, the Specie Bank would be prepared to wait until the arrival of goods, even if the time slightly exceeded thirty days, before collecting the bills on such shipments. The first duty of the Specie Bank was to finance foreign trade, and the bank was ready to do its best to that end. But after the arrival in Japan of foreign merchandise, it was the duty of other Japanese banks to assist the necessary facilities. A touch of optimism in the last Mr. Kawashima concluded by saying that after all the course taken by the Specie Bank was a mark of the great development of Japan's foreign trade, and therefore was not a wholly unsatisfactory sign.

TROUBLE IN BRIDGE STREET.

BOARDER ASSAULTED ON FAILING TO PAY THE RENT.

In one of those little ramshackle dwellings in Bridge Street—the number, we presume, is 48—much blood was shed, but apparently little damage done, the other night. Yung Chuan Sing, the master of the house, who is a musician by profession, and his wife—Chau Sei Hing—played the leading parts. About a month ago they took in a boarder—a woman, by name Fung Tsui Ha—as it was with great difficulty that they managed to make both ends meet. Fung makes a living by mendicant coolies' clothes, and she was a cubicle in the house for a half celebrated the New Year in the style their means would allow, hoping on the following day to get something from the boarder which would be able to carry them along until something better turned up. But in this they were disappointed. Fung Tsui Ha had a very bad month, and what little very little sewing to be done, and what little was given her was insufficient to keep her in "chow." On Monday morning she was asked for the rent, but, considering she had only a ten-cent piece and a few cash to her name it was asking her to do the impossible. And she told the musician so. A quarrel soon arose, which ended in the woman being attacked by the musician and his wife, with a chopper, causing a nasty gash. The neighbours were soon in the house and the police called, while they detained the couple, who were removed to the Central Police Station and charged. At the Police Court later, the musician was sent to goal for fourteen days for the assault, and his wife was bound over in the sum of \$100 to keep the peace for six months.

JAPAN AND THE POWERS.

DISCONTENT IN THE PRESS.

The papers express disappointment with the speech of Count Hayashi in the House of Representatives on Tuesday. They point out that the Franco-Japanese Agreement has hitherto been of no benefit to Japan except in so far as it has brought about a reduction of French military expenditure in Indo-China, while the Russo-Japanese Agreement is a dead letter in view of the fact that the anti-bellum conditions in Manchuria are still maintained. Count Hayashi, it is said, ought to dispel all misconceptions of Japan and China remain unsatisfactory. Finally, Japan's attitude towards America is perfectly friendly, but American reciprocity Japanese feeling is decidedly open to question.

The papers demand that the course of diplomacy must be for mutual satisfaction, not mutual dissatisfaction.—N. C. D. News.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

This year's election will be notable for the keenness with which it has been conducted and for the consequent marked increase in the number of voters. Early in the day (Jan. 24) it was clear that more than 700 votes would be recorded and on the declaration of the poll the actual number was given as 780 with nine votes spoiled. The polling stations remained open again from 10 a.m. till 3 p.m. and 6 p.m. the result was made known as follows:

Mr. W. D. Little 710 votes
W. A. C. Platt 708
D. Landale 708
J. Prentice 684
A. W. Burkill 664
R. S. F. McCall 664
A. D. Little 579
H. McMichael 579
O. Meuser 548

The number of votes obtained by the defeated candidates, Mr. D. Coath and Mr. C. Stephenson, is not published, but it is understood that they were hardly with fifty per cent of the lowest successful candidate.

The scrutineers were Messrs. A. M. Marshall and H. C. Gulland, and they are to be congratulated upon the dispatch with which they accomplished their task.—N. C. D. News.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH.

6th Inst.

The new organ at St. Peter's Seamen's Church is to be dedicated this evening. The dedication service will commence at 8.45 p.m. and the Lord Bishop of Victoria will preach. Mr. Denman Fuller, F.R.C.O., L.R.A.M., has kindly consented to give a recital on the instrument. The organ which was designed by Mr. H. L. Stringer has been built by Messrs. Speechly & Son, London. It has two manuals. Great containing six stops of one of 16 ft. and one of 8 ft. There are two combination pedals to the Great Organ and the following couplet—Swell to Great, Swell to Pedals, Great to Pedals. The case is of pitch pine and all the larger metal pipes have been utilized for ornamentation in front and on the side. The pedals are worked by a special tubular pneumatic system of the builders.

The organ has been erected at a cost of £370. With the exception of about \$700 this amount has been raised during the past two years by the congregation and friends of St. Peter's Church, and it is hoped that the balance will be cleared off at the opening service.

The following programme will be rendered, the choruses being sung by the Choir assisted by a number of friends:

Chorus, "And the Glory of the Lord".....Handel
Organ Solo, "Andante in G Major".....Smart
Aria, "The Song of David".....Mendelssohn
Quartet, "Lord thy burden".....Mendelssohn
Mrs. Kew, Mrs. Perkins, Mr. E. B. Ayris and Mr. E. S. Carruthers.
Organ Solo, Canon in D Minor.....Schumann
Mr. Denman Fuller.
Duet, "The Song of David".....Mendelssohn
Organ Solo, Madrigal.....P. Lemare
Mr. Denman Fuller.
Chorus, "Worthy is the Lamb".....Handel
Organ Solo, Grand Chorus.....A. Quilman
Mr. Denman Fuller.

A JALOUS HOUSE-BOY.

AND HIS LIBELLOUS HAND-BILL.

Yung Young is a house "boy" in the employ of a family residing at 2, East Terrace, Kowloon. Last Thursday, he appeared before Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz, in the Police Court, to answer three charges. The first charge, preferred by Mr. W. L. Carter, of the Telephone Company, was that of affixing a poster to one of the telephone posts at Kowloon; the second was by the police, charging him with posting the bill without having the permission of the Registrar-General; and the third, by Mr. W. T. Pudda, of Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Limited, who accused defendant of having maliciously broken a window pane of his house, at 6, Victoria View, Kowloon.

The facts of the case appear to be that for some time past defendant and Chan Yu, a "boy" in Mr. Pudda's service, have not been on friendly terms. What brought about this estrangement was not stated, but it is reported that Chan Yu was the cause. Chan Yu, sprang that jealousy was the cause. Chan Yu, defendant's pay was less by far, it was alleged, and he without a "flower of his heart." A few days ago defendant made up his mind to "show up" his more successful rival in terms which would not be appreciated by him. He, therefore, went about and wrote several hand-bills, exposing Chan Yu's infidelity, which he posted on the telephone post outside Mr. Pudda's house. One of the bills, in effect, that Chan Yu had deserted his No. 1 wife and children, who were left starving; that he had taken unto himself a concubine, in spite of the fact that his wife and children were "on the street"; that he should be boycotted by all respectable "boys"; and that if Chan Yu attempted to pull down the handbill, which was posted for the information of the public, his carcass should be dragged by pigs and dogs! And many other things, all of which is without foundation. Chan Yu saw the bill and reported to the police, Sergeant Cayill advising him to keep a look-out for the delinquent. Chan sat up watching until the early hours of this morning, and was getting tired of the vigil, which seemed to be ending fruitlessly, when he saw the defendant approach the house and stopped in front of a telephone post. Thinking nobody was about he stuck the bill on the post, and, picking up a stone, threw it at the house, smashing a pane of glass, as alleged to Chan Yu that another bill was posted. Chan emerged from his hiding place and nailed the offender, taking him to the Water Police Station.

His Worship found accused guilty, and fined him \$10 on each count.

THE "RUSSIAN SPY" MURDER.

DETAILS OF IMAMURA'S TRIAL.

The public trial of Katsutarō Imamura, who created a great sensation in Tokyo last August by the murder of an alleged Russian spy named Mayev, was opened on the 22nd ultimo in the Tokyo Local Court, Judge Mori presiding. The Japan Times states that the accused appeared respectably dressed. Messrs. Imai, Hanai, Ogawa, Sakurai, and other counsel were present to plead the cause of the accused. The Judge, after propounding the usual questions as to this man, whether, etc., of the prisoner, asked him whether he had a wife and children; which he replied that he had a seven-year-old son who was in Hakodate, but he had neither parents, wife, brothers, nor sisters.

The Judge ordered the accused to relate all particulars concerning his journey to Russia. The prisoner replied that he first started for Russia in June, 1907, and obtained service in the firm of Sannosoff & Company of Nicholas, in which he was engaged in the fishery industry. Owing to the war in 1904, he was sent to Germany about May of that year, and subsequently arrived at Hakodate in 1906, and in February of that year came up to the capital, and called on his friend Maruo with whom he lived for a short time, engaging in the business of exporting potatoes. But by this time, owing to the dismissal from the army of Okura, who was once serving in the same Russian firm as he, and his friend Maruo had become objects of suspicion to the police. He therefore went to Yokohama, where his business was that of a middleman for about three years, but was never successful there. Consequently he came up to Tokyo again last year, and visited his friend Maruo.

Here the Judge inquired if it was not his intention to go over to Russia again with Maruo when he called on the latter.

To this question the prisoner seemed unable to make any reply.

Mr. Imai pleaded that the offender had been suffering from pleurisy, and asked the Judge to give the prisoner a little rest.

In the afternoon the prisoner was summoned again, but he had not as yet recovered; so that the Judge was finally obliged to postpone the trial sine die.

THE P. AND O. COMPANY AND ITS JAPANESE COMPETITORS.

Mr. G. F. Johnson, secretary of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, replied to the letter recently addressed to *The Times* by Mr. Bomanji, I have read Mr. Bomanji's letter in *The Times* of 27th ult.; in reference to Sir Thomas Sutherland's remarks on the importation of cotton into Japan. Mr. Bomanji has misinterpreted the meaning of these remarks. The P. and O. Company have never objected to direct and open competition, and I believe they are at this moment on the best possible terms with the competitors, including the Japanese. But what Sir Thomas intimated was that the company could not carry a bale of cotton to Japan except under what he termed the Japanese suzerainty, and that lately the considerable share of the cotton trade, which the company had carried for many years under this system, had been practically lost, because of the increased sailings of Japanese steamers working under a strict and remarkable monopoly. There was nothing in the nature of a complaint in this statement. It was simply a matter of fact affecting a branch, although not a large branch, of the company's business, and showing incidentally that the "open door" does not exist in Japan, so far as this particular trade is concerned. It is this latter fact which has created public interest.

HOW A LIFE WAS SAVED.

A WITTY COOLIE AND A SAMPAH MAN.

Leung Yuk Chi, a coolie, of 14, Kennedy Street, Yau-ma-tei, whose mind is alleged to be unbalanced, was, at the Police Court, this morning, ordered to be detained until the 14th instant for trial. Leung was charged with assuming the designation of a police officer. It appears that about nine o'clock last night, Leung, while standing on one of the ferry wharves, at Yau-ma-tei, overboarded and fell into the water. He cried lustily to be saved, but all the sampan people in the vicinity, with the exception of one, refused to go to his rescue. "The exception wanted to know who Leung was before hauling him aboard, so the story goes. Leung did not say he was "Leung Yuk Chi, of Kennedy Street," but is alleged to have stated that he was a detective and demanded to be saved, which one police officer remarked, was tantamount to saving his life under false pretences. Leung was hauled aboard the sampan, and to show his gratitude he is stated to have raised a cheer on board and threatened to lock up "the whole crowd" for not being rescued before. This brought a real police officer and Leung, cold and shivering, was provided with a night's lodging at the station.

VOLUNTEER CORPS ORDERS.

ALL UNITS.

Parade.—At headquarters at 5.30 p.m. on Monday, the 10th instant, for infantry drill. Sergt. Downes, 3rd Middlesex Regt., will attend.

ARTILLERY UNITS.

Parade.—At headquarters at 5.30 p.m. on Wednesday, the 12th instant, for gun drill. Sergt. Cook, R.O.A., will attend.

ENGINEER COMPANY.

Parade.—At West Fort, Kowloon, at 6 p.m. on Wednesday, the 12th instant, for technical instructions.

TAIKOO DETACHMENT.

Parade.—At Tai Koo at 5.30 p.m. on Thursday, the 13th instant, for gun drill. Sergt. Cook, R.O.A., will attend.

MUSKETRY.

The Right Half No. 2 Company will attend at King's Park Range on Sunday, the 9th inst., to carry on musketry commencing at 9 a.m. sharp.

The Left Half No. 2 Company and Engineer Company will attend at 2 p.m. on the same date for the purpose of completing their musketry course.

JOINED.

Mr. A. E. Wright joined the Corps on the 25th inst. and was assigned to the 10th and 11th companies.

RESIGNED.

Lieut. J. T. Hayton is permitted to resign on leaving the Colony with effect from the 30th January, 1908.

LEAVE.

Gunner G. G. Franklin is granted leave of absence out of the Colony for 12 months with effect from the 30th January, 1908.

Gunner L. Leighton is granted leave of absence out of the Colony for 3 weeks with effect from this date.

ORDERS OFFICERS.

For week ending Saturday, 15th instant, Lieut. J. A. T. Plummer.

CANTON DAY BY DAY.

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 10th January.

Hau Lin Kong Hung-yun and others of this city have petitioned the Canton Bureau of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce to the effect that they intend to float a company with enough capital to establish an electric light works and a water supply service in the town of Fatsan and the port of Kiangmen, and requested sanction of the privilege of forming the company in reply the Bureau stated that the petitioners proposed undertaking is for the benefit and convenience of the general public, and have accordingly instructed both the magistrats of Namhoi and Sanui to make an inquiry into the advisability of the undertakings being established in each of those places and to report accordingly.

WEST RIVER PATROL.

Admiral Li Chun has completed satisfactory arrangements and has now drawn up a complete code of regulations governing the patrol of the waterways of the West River by the vessels of the Canton Navy. H.E. has forwarded a copy of these regulations to the Canton-Likho Bureau and the Canton Shan How Chu for their information.

WHOLESALE EXECUTION.

Yesterday, twenty-six criminals were taken out of the Namhoi and Panyu Prisons to the Execution Grounds, where they were all beheaded for having been found guilty on numerous criminal charges, especially armed robbery.

PROPOSED KAN WORKS.

A merchant, named Kwan Chu-chun, and others, who applied for permission to establish a company with a capital of \$1,000,000 to supply the city with coal, have been sent for by the Canton Bureau of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce to be questioned as to the reliability of these men and what are the regulations they propose for the company, with a view to sanctioning the proposal, as the Canton General Chamber of Commerce, which was deputed to inquire into the scheme, has reported favourably thereon.

5th February.

STORAGE OF KEROSENE OIL.

After the occurrence of the great fire, which took place in Tung Hing Street in the kerosene oil stores, when over fifty buildings were burnt to the ground, special arrangements were made for the storage of the oil and a jetty was erected exclusively for the landing of the oil in the hope that accidents of a like nature in the future will not occur again. The jetty is situated on the river frontage a little above the steam ferry wharf of the Canton-Hankow Railway Company and below the Canton-Hongkong Steamship wharf. When the kerosene oil boats come alongside the jetty the steps taken by the public is satisfied with the arrangement. Now sampan, especially sand boats, often move around this jetty at night thus endangering this land stage by letting off crackers and burning joss papers and incense during the New Year holidays so that the police authorities, the other day, issued a proclamation giving instructions for sampan and other boats to move away within ten days.

APPOINTMENTS.

An Imperial Decree, by telegraph, was received here to-day appointing H.E. Chue Ping-chik, the present admiral and commander-in-chief, as commander-in-chief of the Chinese forces of the province of Kwangtung, and Inspector-General Li Chue, as Acting Admiral of the navy of the province. The above appointments are the outcome of the strong recommendations contained in the memorial by H.E. Viceroy Chang to the Throne, and on account of the West River patrol question agitation, the above two officials were recommended.

NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

The weather here has been very favourable for the past few days, and the Chinese New Year has passed off very quietly, as usual with the usual firing of mock crackers, etc. No extraordinary incidents of any description took place during the holidays.

6th February.

POLICING THE WEST RIVER DISTRICTS.

It has already been reported that the Canton Self-Government League has, on several occasions, petitioned the local authorities urging them to take early steps for the introduction of police forces into the districts along the West River in the hope that the number of doubtful characters within the riverine districts might be diminished and the shipping interests of the river be less disturbed by robbers and pirates. The Canton authorities in the request of the League, have, therefore, taken up the matter and have selected eight well-trained officers of the Police Department who have already completed their course in the Canton School for Police, and have sent them to the various districts along the river to make inquiries into the state of affairs preparatory to the introduction of the police system. These officers are receiving a salary of 30 taels per month each.

RAILWAY FINANCES.

At a meeting of the board of directors of the Canton-Hankow Railway Company at the Company's office on the 25th ult., the 22nd ult., and Sir Chu were elected to jointly take up the responsibility of the finance of the Company.

VICTORY'S YAMEN ROBBER.

On the 30th ultimo, a case of robbery was reported to have taken place in the viceregal yamen in a certain part of the building, from which a quantity of valuable goods to the value of some \$3,000 were taken away. The Police Department have received instructions to make the necessary inquiries at the different police brokers in the city to ascertain if the stolen goods have got into their hands.

A GIANTIC BURNING.

H. E. Chang Patshe, the late Minister of Railway and Mining, has obtained from the Viceroy the privilege of floating a concern with a capital of \$1,000,000 to establish an agriculture, cattle-raising farm, and a stock company which will carry on operations in the two prefectures of Kachow and Leichow.

TELEGRAPHIC FACILITIES.

The installation of electric telegraph by the Imperial Chinese Telegraph Administration authorities between Fatsan and the sub-prefecture of Yungkong has now been completed and messages were accepted for the first time for transmission on the 27th ultimo.

AN INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTION.

The Industrial Institution in connection with the Bananman population of this city has been opened and is now in full operation. Fifty students have been selected from them to enter this institution, where boots, shoes, uniforms and other articles of military clothing will be supplied for the use of the Bananman corps of the city, and not for sale to the public.

THEATRICAL REPRESENTATIONS.

On the 26th day of the past month the members of the theatrical companies held a meeting in the Nam Mo College building to discuss steps to be taken in order to introduce reforms

COMMERCIAL.

YARN MARKET.

In their report dated 7th instant, Messrs. Phiroze R. P. P. & Co. write:

Our last circular was dated the 24th ultimo. The past fortnight marks the turning in the long lane of dullness and stagnation through which the Yarn market has passed for quite a long time. In spite of the fact that the Chinese New Year holidays have intervened, the trade, shortly before and immediately after the holidays, a brisk and sustained demand for all spinings. This had the effect of rushing up prices from \$1 to \$3 per bale in almost all counts and descriptions. The appreciable diminution of stocks in dealers' hands and the paucity of arrivals from Bombay induced Chinese purchasers to come into the market. Importers becoming responsive, good business resulted, large quantities changing hands both for "spot" and shipments to arrive from Bombay in March or April next. Speculative purchases were also indulged in, and the commitments arising out of the latter transactions bulk somewhat largely in the fortnight's operations.

Chinese dealers for the most part have not yet returned from the country, and it is expected that, when they resume business, the market, which is at a decidedly strong one, will be further strengthened by conservative orders from the interior. It is anticipated that these orders will be maintained until well into March and April when higher rates may be confidently expected in the more desirable spinings.

No. 202.—A fair business transpired in selected threads at an advance of \$1 to \$2 per bale. No. 167.—Ruled quiet. No business reported. No. 122.—A moderate business done in selected threads at an advance of \$1 per bale. No. 102.—Attracted dealers' attention, and foreign merchants (importers) as well as the Chinese dealers bought a good lot both for forward and spot at an advance of \$1 to \$3 per bale. Selected threads are still in great inquiry. No. 82.—No business done. No. 62.—Sales of only one thread reported. The market closes firm.

Sales:—No. 62, 4,250 bales of No. 100, 900 bales of No. 122, and 1,300 bales of No. 202, in all about 7,500 bales.

Arrivals:—Per steamers *Gregory*, *Apur*, (from Calcutta), and *Mayori*, *Maru*, *Levano*, and *Della* (from Bombay) of about 5,000 bales. Unsold Stock:—About 25,000 bales. Exchange:—We quote to-day as follows:—

India T. T. At Rs. 14 1/2 per cent.
London T. T. At Rs. 140 9/16d = \$
Demand T. T. At Rs. 110 1/2d = \$
Shanghai T. T. At Rs. 74 1/2 = \$100.
Silver At Rs. 25 1/2 = 100 per cent.

Writing under same date, Messrs. Cawajee, Paltanee & Co. report:

Our last report was dated the 24th ultimo, since when the market has continued strong, and, as before, the big dealers who appeared last time have again effected large settlements with increasing rates. The Chinese New Year has commenced, and, consequently, sales have been done with an advance of \$1 to \$2 per bale. A considerable business being done during this interval, the unsold stock has greatly decreased, and some holders are not inclined to sell at present. Reports of an active market in Bombay have also materially helped in strengthening and keeping up our which closes firm.

No. 62.—Trifling sales have been effected at last quotations.

No. 82.—No inquiry owing to small stock. No. 102.—Have been dealt in very largely at the above-mentioned advance.

No. 122.—In fair request—prices generally being nearly the same as those of No. 102.

No. 167.—A moderate business has transpired in some desirable spinings at previous rates.

No. 202.—A fair number of sales have been effected in some special threads at an appreciation of a dollar or even more per bale.

Sales during the past fortnight comprised of about 15 bales of No. 62, 1,350 of No. 102, 1,200 of No. 122, 1,700 of No. 167, and 1,670 of No. 202, in all about 6,680 bales. Arrivals per steamers *Kwintong*, *Mayori*, *Maru*, *Della* and *Levano* amount to about 5,977 bales. Shipments to Shanghai and Northern Ports of about 1,500 bales. The unsold stock is estimated at about 31,000 bales.

Local Mills.—Sales of 400 bales of No. 102 at \$9 to \$10 per bale are reported. Sales of 100 bales of No. 202 at \$12 to \$13 per bale have been sold.

Exchange.—We quote on India to-day at Rs. 14 1/2. On London at 140 9/16d.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

Selling.
London—Bank T.T. 140 9/16
Do, demand 110 1/2
Do, 4 months' sight 102 1/2
France—Bank T.T. 23 5/8
America—Bank T.T. 45 1/2
Germany—Bank T.T. 92 1/2
India T.T. 14 1/2
Do, demand 142
Shanghai—Bank T.T. 74 1/2
Singapore—Bank T.T. 25 prem.
Japan—Bank T.T. 92 1/2
Java—Bank T.T. 12 1/2

Buying.
6 months' sight L/C. 111 1/16
6 months' sight L/C. 111 1/16
10 days' sight San Francisco & New York. 46 1/2
1 months' sight do. 47 1/2
30 days' sight Sydney and Melbourne. 51 1/16
4 months' sight France 24 1/2
6 months' sight do. 24 1/2
4 months' sight Germany 92 1/2
Bar Silver 25 1/2
Bank of England rate \$10.55
Sovereigns \$10.55

THE Tokio correspondent of the N. C. D. News telegraphing on the 25th ult. says:—Viscount Aoki, late Ambassador to the United States, returned to Tokyo to-day. One Tokyo paper contains an editorial in which it expresses sympathy with Viscount Aoki, and points out that Viscount Aoki is not the right place for a senior diplomat who had twice represented Japan in Berlin. The article declares that Viscount Aoki was not alone responsible for the situation which led to his recall, I gather on the most trustworthy authority that the supreme power intends to reorganize the Japanese diplomatic service generally, and when the parliamentary session opens, the demand for increased taxation is assured.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

SMALL-POX is on the increase in Tokio.

THE agitation in commercial and industrial circles in Japan against increased taxation is continuing.

Messrs. Carlowitz & Co., as agents for the Globe Insurance Co., of Hamburg, send us a wall calendar for 1908.

THERE will be an official dinner at Government House this evening (5th inst.). Covers will be laid for fifty-two guests.

Messrs. Dodwell & Co., Ltd., agents for the Standard Life Assurance Co., have sent us a pocket diary, a blotter and a pad.

THERE has been a rioting scare in Seoul. Troops and gendarmes were dispatched to the scene of the alleged outbreak, but they found no disquieting features in the district.

INSPECTOR Langley, of the Hongkong Police Force, and family returned to the Colony last Thursday morning, by the English mail *Dalla*, after being away on home leave for nine months.

DURING the absence on station leave of the Rev. A. Dallas Ennis, C.F., on the 8th, 9th and 10th instants, his duties will be carried out by the Rev. R. G. Bunbury, whose address is St. Paul's College.

THE Consulate-General of France at Bangkok is, by decree, raised to a legation. The consular salary is suppressed, and a post of minister plenipotentiary of the first class is created with an annual salary of £3,000.

YAM TAM HING, one of the unemployed, stole a clock belonging to a "boy" of the Polo Club, at Causeway Bay, on the 29th ult., and got him at the Police Court, last Thursday morning. His term was ten days.

A TOKIO telegram of 24th ult. to the *N. C. D. News* says:—The G. N. S. *Minnesota* went ashore near Shimomachi, but has been detained without sustaining damage. The G. N. S. *K. S. Maru* bound for Chemulpo is missing.

An action was brought in the Supreme Court this morning by a Chinaman against the firm of W. H. Boyd and Company, to recover the sum of \$80 odd. The defendant firm was not represented in Court and a verdict against them was entered.

THE undermentioned details arrived in this command on 4th instants, per P. & O. s.s. *Yubian*—Royal Canadian Artillery—Captain R. H. M. Watson, 1 non-commissioned officer, wife and 3 children. Army Service Corps—1 non-commissioned officer.

THE *Jill* learns from Peking that the Wai-wai has informed the British Syndicate interested in the Hainan-Fukien Railway that the Chinese Government will not be able to carry out its contract owing to Japan's objections. The Syndicate threatens to demand an indemnity in the event of the railway agreement being abrogated.

AT 2 p.m. on the 17th ultimo a terrible explosion occurred in the fifth shaft of the new Yabari Coal Mine, Japan. The flames leaped above the opening of the shaft and destroyed thirty buildings. Of 104 miners who were inside the mine at the time, seventy are known to have been killed and sixteen are seriously injured, while the others are missing.

COUNT Hayashi's speech to the House of Representatives on the subject of the immigration negotiations with Canada was of an evasive character. The correspondence read before the House, however, shows that Mr. R. Lemieux's mission to Japan was a partial failure, but in other respects it confirms the statement made by the Canadian Commissioner himself to the House of Commons at Ottawa.

THE following changes are noted among the China Merchant steamers: Capt. Kipling goes to the *Huiming*, Capt. Jamieson to the *Yehochi* and Capt. Ross to the *Fungshun*. The *Kunging* at present has no captain. Captain Edgren has resigned from the company and is going to take up Niippo pilotage. Capt. J. L. Nines has been granted home leave and will visit the old country in the near future.

OWING to the resignation of Mr. G. G. Franklin, on account of his leaving for Japan, Mr. Hedley G. White (of Messrs. Blackhead & Co.) has been appointed honorary secretary and honorary treasurer of the Royal Hong Kong Yacht Club from the 7th inst. The match at Kowloon is closed and any members wishing to row must proceed to the new club house at North Point which is now open. The date of the official opening ceremony will be advertised later.

A COOLIE named Tung Tak, about forty-six years old, was killed almost instantaneously last Wednesday afternoon as the result of a fall. The man, who was employed at "Kingsclere," was standing on a window cleaning the panes when he overbalanced and fell to the road—a drop of some twenty feet. The police was notified of the accident by telephone, but the unfortunate man expired before the arrival of the ambulance. His remains were taken to the morgue. Death is believed to be due to a fractured skull.

WE (*N. C. D. News*) regret to record the death on Monday night (27th ult.) of Mr. F. X. d'Encarnação, senior partner of the firm of Messrs. Encarnação, Gaumer & Co. Mr. Encarnação was an assistant in the firm of Messrs. Atahold, Karberg & Co. for over twenty years and left that firm to start on his own account seven years ago. He was a prominent member of the Portuguese community and was much respected by all those who knew him, having at one time been Chairman of the Club de Recreio (now Club União).

THE Dairy Farm Company, Limited, landed a lot of 30 fine cows last Wednesday, shipped from Australia per s.s. *Changsha*. The lot is composed of breeds of pure Holstein, Friesian, Ayrshire and Holstein-Jersey, and are likely to yield a very rich quality of milk. The Company expect a further lot of 20 of the same class of cows by the s.s. *Zaiyuan* due 4th March. In addition to the above the Company received in November last, a lot of 31 specially selected pure Ayrshire cows direct from Scotland, which have been pronounced as the best lot seen in these parts.

LAST Tuesday morning, about \$40 worth of clothing was discovered to be missing from No. 28, Bonham Street East. When the report of the theft was lodged at the nearest police station the police produced a bundle for inspection. Imagine the astonishment of the complainant when he discovered that the bundle contained the missing clothing. A policeman appears, met a coolie early that morning carrying the bundle, and arrested him on suspicion. The coolie admitted having stolen the stuff, and at the Police Court was sentenced to three months' gaol, with four pounds' stocks.

FROM Messrs. Shewan, Tomes & Co., Hongkong agents, we have received a prettily designed wall calendar of the Bibby Line of steamers.

THE Commanders of the three Japanese cruisers in port, with their suite, accompanied by the Acting Consul, paid an official visit to H.E. the Governor last Wednesday forenoon. They then proceeded to Headquarters House and exchanged courtesies with H.E. Major-General Broadwood, commanding the Forces.

HAVING no money to pay for the burial of her four-months-old child, Heung Sam, a married woman, residing at 37, Queen's Road West, made an attempt last night to dump it on the roadside. She was seen by a policeman leaving the bundle on the footpath and arrested. At the Police Court, this morning, she was brought before Mr. J. H. J. Gompert, who fined her fifteen dollars, the alternative being a month's imprisonment.

CHIAN HANG, an earth coolie, was arrested in Stanley Street on Monday afternoon for attempting to steal a rattan bangle from the wrist of a three-year-old child, who was left by its mother on the side-walk. At the Police Court, yesterday (4th inst.), he was sentenced to a month's hard labour and four hours' stocks. Another coolie, for attempting to commit a similar offence yesterday got three weeks' imprisonment, four hours' stocks and was also ordered to be birched, to-day.

H. N. THE KING has been pleased to give and grant unto the undermentioned officer His Majesty's Royal Licence and authority to accept and wear decorations, which have been conferred upon him by His Highness the Khedive of Egypt, authorised by His Imperial Majesty the Sultan of Turkey, in recognition of valuable services rendered by him—Imperial Ottoman Order of the Medjidieh (Third Class), Captain Angus Cameron, the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

THE Royal Insurance Co. (Messrs. Melchers & Co., agents), and the Meiji Fire Insurance and Nippon Fire Insurance (Messrs. Bussan Kaisha, agents) have issued their calendars for Chinese constituents in the characteristic Chinese design. The Hongkong Printing Press has sent us some excellent specimens of chromo-lithography printed by that firm of printers, who make a special feature in the designing of Chinese calendars. The H. A. L. wall calendar with tear-off block shows the picture of the famous s.s. *Deutschland* on the back ground.

A VERY interesting matter is stated to be at the moment receiving the attention of the police. A few weeks ago a foreigner purchased a motorcar, but it seems neglected to procure the necessary license. He ran the car for some time when he had the misfortune to run into a native policeman who took the number of the car and reported the matter to the station. On investigation being made it was found that the car was unlicensed, and proceedings are now being taken against the owner. But for this slight mishap the gentleman might still be driving license free if he had a mind to.—*Shanghai Mercury*.

THE skeletons of seventeen persons were discovered on the 24th ult. at Nagasaki in the garden at Hokuetsu-machi on which the new Kancho is to be built. The spot where the remains were found was formerly the site of a druggist's store, which (says the *Nagasaki Press*) has just been demolished and was occupied for forty years by Mr. Abe Kyutaro. It is stated that identification of the remains is impossible now, but the police are making every possible inquiry into the matter, and Mr. Abe is being examined. It is alleged that in addition to his trade as druggist, he was engaged in the shipment of females to foreign ports.

THE G. N. s.s. *Yehang*, Capt. L. Jones, which arrived at Shanghai from Tairen on 31st ult. reports—At Dairen (Tairen) had great difficulty in taking up and leaving our berth on account of the thick ice, which extended to about two miles outside the break-water and was from one inch to about one foot in thickness. Had light winds and clear weather until about six miles north of Shaowei-shan, when the glass fell to 29.60, and dense fog was encountered, accompanied by heavy rain. The ship anchored off Shaowei-shan until midnight. At midnight, the glass began to rise, and at 4 a.m. on the 31st inst. had clear weather, with strong W.N.W. gale.

THE behaviour of Japanese in Manchuria especially in Fengtien Province, is causing so much complaint that it cannot be passed without some reference. Two eye-witnesses, recently returned from Manchuria, informed me, writes a correspondent, that at Mukden, Tieling, Lionyang and other big towns, not only are poor Chinese frequently molested in the streets by Japanese bad characters, but also Europeans and Americans have often been jered at and hoodled. No redress, it is said, can be had from the Japanese authorities. Indeed to complain is sometimes to make matters worse afterwards, and very few Chinese care to run the risk. The Chinese officials, from the Viceroy's high-chang downwards, are quite helpless and can do no more than make weak diplomatic protests which are often ignored by the Japanese and native pangers on the South Manchuria railway have been ill-treated by the guards without the smallest provocation. There is no doubt that the condition of things in the Three Eastern Provinces is worse than it was before the war, for the country is crowded with bad characters, whose behaviour is far more to be condemned than was that of the Russians.—*N. C. D. News*.

IT was with regret that the news was received at Shanghai by cable of the death of Mr. John Ford, which occurred at Liverpool on the 24th ult. The deceased was an old and well-known and well-respected resident of Shanghai, especially popular amongst the engineering and ship-pig community. He was for many years engineers' draughtsman with Messrs. Lloyd & Co. and eventually left that firm to enter the employment of Messrs. Ord and Blebyden. Shortly after the establishment of the International Dock, Mr. Ford set up for himself in business as a consulting engineer and in October, 1907, was appointed engineer-surveyor to the "Bureau Veritas," a post which he held until the date of his death. Of late years he had taken an active part in the management of several local companies and was, until his departure for home, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the China Mutual Life Insurance Company and was also on the Directorate of the China Land and Finance Co., Ltd., the Hotel des Colonies, Ltd., the Shanghai Electric and Asbestos Co., Ltd., the China Printing Co., Ltd., etc. Mr. Ford left Shanghai for a holiday in the Home-land in the Spring of last year and was expected to return to Shanghai in the near future. He leaves a widow and step-children.

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADOOBIE & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION. (BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.)	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation Do. (new)	80,000 40,000	\$125 \$125	\$125 \$125	{ £1,000,000 \$1,750,000 \$250,000 }	\$1,797,167	{ £1.15/- for 4-year ending 30.6.07 @ ex 2/2 3/16=\$16.04 }	5 1/2 %	{ \$715 sales \$710 new issue London £79 }
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	£7	£6	{ £12,735 \$300,000 }	\$71,293	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1903	...	\$51
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	110,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,500,000 \$219,058 \$401,959 }	none	\$20 for 1906	8 1/2 %	\$245
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	{ £125,000 Tls. 100,000 Tls. 48,942 }	Tls. 204,414	{ Final of 7/6 per share making in all 15/- for 1906—Tls. 2.65 }	6 %	Tls. 8 1/2 sellers
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	12,400	\$250	\$100	{ \$3,000,000 \$70,000 \$450,407 £157,157 \$87,628 }	\$1,460,490	{ Final of \$12 making \$42 for 1905 and interim of 330 for 1906 }	5 %	\$835 buyers
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited Do. (new)	8,000 4,000	£100 \$100	£60 \$60	{ \$150,000 \$159,143 \$1,988 }	\$394,520	\$1 for year ending 31.12.5	...	{ \$722 \$1421 }
FIRE INSURANCES.								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	{ \$1,000,000 \$320,149 \$7,510 }	\$362,980	\$6 and bonus \$2 for 1905	8 1/2 %	\$97 buyers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,250,000 \$125,000 \$125,000 }	\$435,236	\$40 for 1905	12 %	\$335
SHIPPING.								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$7,000 \$264,638 \$96,088 }	\$365	\$1 for year ending 31.12.5	6 1/2 %	\$15
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$250,000 \$250,000 \$250,000 }	Nil.	\$4 for year ending 30.6.1907	10 %	\$40
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	{ £60,000 \$270,000 }	\$327,101	\$1 for 1st half-year ending 30.6.07	6 1/2 %	\$20
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred) Do. (Deferred)	60,000 60,000	£5 £5	£5 £5	{ £60,000 \$270,000 }	£3,694	5/- for 1906 @ ex 2/2 1/2—\$2.24 per share	3 1/2 %	{ \$38 \$28 }
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	200,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 54,372 £400,000 }	Tls. 13,327	Interim of Tls. 1 1/2 for account 1907	12 1/2 %	{ Tls. 46 sellers Tls. 50 sellers 46/- }
Shell Transport and Trading Company, Limited	2,000,000	£1	£1	{ £1,271 \$65,000 }	172,370	Interim of 1/- (Coupon No. 8) for a/c 1907	4 1/2 %	...
Star Ferry Company, Limited	10,000 10,000	\$10 \$10	\$5 \$5	{ \$32,957 Tls. 98,000 }	3137	{ \$1.00 \$0.50 } for year ending 30.4.1907	4 %	{ \$25 buyers \$12 1/2 buyers }
aku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 414,479 Tls. 81,200 Tls. 30,000 }	Tls. 18,730	Final of Tls. 2 making Tls. 5 for 1906	12 1/2 %	Tls. 47 sellers
REFINERIES.								
Sina Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	£100	£100	{ £450,000 none }	9,218	\$8 for year ending 31.12.06	7 1/2 %	\$209 buyers
Sion Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	£100	£100	{ none Tls. 100,000 }	718,895	1/- for 1907	...	\$15 sales Tls. 80
arak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ none Tls. 100,000 }	718,895	Tls. 4 (8 %) for year ending 31.8.06	5 %	...
MINING.								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	£1	£1	{ £15,000 £84,398 }	£11,556	Final of 1/6 (No. 9) for 1907	7 1/2 %	Tls. 15.20 b.
Ab Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000 50,000	£1 £1	£1 £1	{ £15,000 £4,473 }	11,358	No. 12 of 1/-—48 cents	...	\$8
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.								
Swick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	{ £4,124 none }	\$10,335	\$1.75 for year ending 31.12.06	11 1/2 %	\$15
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd. Do. (new)	40,000 20,000	£10 \$50	£10 \$50	{ £100,000 £23,152 £50,000 }	23,047	Interim of \$2 for six months ending June 30th 1907	6 1/2 %	{ \$55 old \$53 new }
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	£50	£50	{ £50,000 \$50,000 }	491,580	\$4 for 1st half-year ending June 30th, 1907	8 1/2 %	\$97 buyers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 487,210 Tls. 100,000 Tls. 197,100 Tls. 75,000 }	Tls. 10,459	Interim of Tls. 2 1/2 for six months ending 31st October, 1907	7 1/2 %	Tls. 80 buyers
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited	35,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 100,000 Tls. 197,100 Tls. 75,000 }	Tls. 23,117	Interim of Tls. 8 for account 1907	8 1/2 %	Tls. 215 buyers
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 15,000 £30,000 }	Tls. 3,388	Tls. 6 for 14 months ending 28.2.07	6 %	Tls. 105
Hotel House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai)	30,000	\$25	\$25	{ £30,000 \$30,000 }	\$10,908	\$2 1/2 for year ending 30.6.07	11 1/2 %	\$204 buyers
Central Stores, Limited	50,123	\$15	\$15	{ £1,000 \$30,000 }	39,178	\$1.80 for 1906	13 %	\$14 sales
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$34,075 \$34,075 }	\$10,225	\$4 for 1st half-year ending 30.6.07	7 1/2 %	\$104
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$50,000 \$50,000 }	\$5,915	{ Final of \$3 1/2 making in all \$7 for year ending 31.12.07 }	7 %	\$102 1/2
Empire Estate & Finance Company, Limited	100,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$27,425 \$50,000 }	74,621	70 cents for 1907	7 %	\$102 sales
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	7,000	\$50	\$30	{ none \$50,000 }	5,089	\$2 1/2 for 1906	9 1/2 %	\$35
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 860,493 Tls. 170,000 }	Tls. 61,978	Interim of Tls. 5 for account 1907	7 %	Tls. 108 buyers
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	{ none Tls. 170,000 }	\$1,541	{ Final of \$2.10 making in all \$4.10 for year ending 31.12.07 }	8 1/2 %	Tls. 108 buyers
COTTON MILLS.								
wo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 150,000 Tls. 23,276 }	Tls. 8,807	Tls. 2 1/2 for year ended 31.10.1907	4 1/2 %	Tls. 56
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$10	{ £360,000 \$360,000 }	\$14,269	50 cents for year ending 31.7.07	5 %	\$10
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	{ Tls. 150,000 none }	Tls. 85,519	Tls. 6 for year ended 30.9.06 (8 %)	...	Tls. 55
Shanghai-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ none Tls. 26,257 }	Tls. 31,469	Tls. 8 for 1906	...	Tls. 72 1/2
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	{ Tls. 26,257 none }	Tls. 50,663	Tls. 50 for 1906	...	Tls. 370 buyers
MISCELLANEOUS.								
ell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	{ £1,299 \$6,000 }	£638	1/3 per share for 1906	9 %	\$7 1/2
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	1,200	\$10	\$10	{ £30,000 \$30,000 }	163	\$3 for 1905	...	\$10 buyers
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	{ none Tls. 50,000 }	Nil.	\$1 for 1904	...	\$10 1/2
China Flour Mill Co., Limited	4,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 50,000 none }	Tls. 589	Final of Tls. 5 making Tls. 10 for 1905	...	Tls. 51 sellers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ none \$50,000 }	\$25,000	60 cents for year ended 28.2.06	...	16
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	125,000	\$10	\$10	{ £120,000 \$50,000 }	3,593	80 cents on 100,000 shares for 1907	9 %	19
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	25,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	{ £50,000 \$50,000 }	\$2,974	\$1.30 for year ending 31.7.07	7 1/2 %	\$17
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	{ £11,000 \$11,000 }	\$10,804	Interim of 50 cents per share for a/c 1907	8 1/2 %	\$11 1/2 buyers
Hall & Holts, Limited	21,000	\$20	\$20	{ £86,000 \$86,000 }	\$15,002	\$2 1/2 for year ending 28.2.07	11 1/2 %	\$27 buyers
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	{ none \$105,000 }	\$2,953	11 per share for year ending 28.2.07	6 1/2 %	\$15
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$105,000 \$65,000 }	\$4,361	Interim of \$4 for 4-year ending June 30th 1907	9 1/2 %	\$240
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ Tls. 47,500 Tls. 27,603 }	Tls. 10,374	Interim of 80 cents per share for a/c 1907	8 %	\$25
Maatschappij tot Mijn- en Landbouw- exploitatie in Langkat, Limited	25,000	Gs. 100	Gs. 100	{ Tls. 47,500 Tls. 27,603 }	Tls. 10,374	{ Final of Tls. 7 1/2 and bonus of Tls. 2 1/2 making in all Tls. 10 for 1907 }	7 1/2 %	Tls. 440 buyers
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	25,000	\$10	\$10	{ Tls. 27,603 none }	\$2,655	10 per share for period from 19th Oct. to 30th Apr. 1907	8 %	\$13 1/2
Philippine Company, Limited	67,500	\$10	\$10	{ none \$105,000 }	...	...	...	...
Shanghai Gas Company, Limited	24,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 100,000 Tls. 67,333 }	Dr. F. 34,324	None	...	26 buyers
Shanghai Horse Bazaar Co., Ltd.	5,400	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 45,000 Tls. 45,000 }	Tls. 7,990	Interim of Tls. 3 1/2 for account 1907	7 1/2 %	Tls. 113 sellers
Shanghai Pulp and Paper Company, Limited	4,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 45,000 Tls. 8,000 }	Tls. 3,354	Tls. 4 for 1905	...	Tls. 45 sales
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	{ Tls. 8,000 Tls. 50,000 }	Tls. 7,843	Final of Tls. 5 and Tls. 10 for 1906	...	Tls. 64 sellers
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited	16,350	£20	£20	{ Tls. 190,000 Tls. 190,000 }	Tls. 65,592	Interim of Tls. 5 for a/c 1907	8 %	Tls. 125 buyers
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	{ none none }	Dr. \$41,978	{ Interim of 15/- for account 1907 (old) ... Interim of 11/- for account 1907 (new) }	...	Tls. 360 buyers
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$5	\$5	{ none none }	\$475	None	...	\$20
Centain Waterworks Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 15,295 Tls. 4,000 }	Tls. 201	40 cents for year ending 31.5.07	6 1/2 %	50 sellers
Union Waterboat Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ Tls. 4,000 none }	\$340	Tls. 6 1/2 for year ending 30.4.07	...	Tls. 97 sellers
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$4	{ \$35,000 \$100,000 \$25,000 }	\$1,360	First year ... 80 cents on 9,000,000 shares and \$12.80 on 100 Founders shares for year ending 31.5.07	8 %	\$10
Watson, (A. S.) & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$100,000 \$25,000 }	\$5,482	Interim of 30 cents for account 1907	6 1/2 %	\$10 1/2 buyers
Villiam Powell, Limited	15,000	\$10	\$10	{ none none }	\$41	{ Final of 30 cts. making 80 cts. for the year ended 30th June, 1906 }	...	\$5 1/2 buyers

* These shares are entitled to half of the profits.